

**INSIDE: The Pentagon and the fugitive financier**

# Maclean's

JULY 2, 1984

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

\$1.25

## THE SILENT KILLER

—  
**The growing  
fear of  
hypertension**  
—

**New techniques  
for saving  
lives**





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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

# Maclean's

JULY 8, 1994 VOL. 17 NO. 27

### COVER

#### The silent killer

Hypertension is "the silent killer." More than 1.5 million Canadians suffer from the frightening condition. Most keep it under control by using drugs, which can often produce unpleasant side effects. But the therapy is under increasing attack from doctors who believe weight loss and a healthy lifestyle can reduce the heavy dependence on medication. —Page 24

COVER PHOTO: JEFFREY MANN



#### Mondale's search for a mate

As front-runner in the race for the Democratic presidential nomination Walter Mondale turned to the crucial task of interviewing potential running mates. —Page 29



#### A comedy of defiance

In *The Pope of Greenwich Village*, a tale of two amateur filmmakers, director Stuart Rosenberg offers near-perfect vignettes of New York's street life. —Page 33



#### Waiting for Turner

As John Turner prepared to assume office as Prime Minister, two questions loomed: what was the make-up of his cabinet and the date of the next election. —Page 19



#### The Velliotis Affair

A scandal involving alleged extortion, unscrupulous plots, and a cybertraps Greek businessman, "Bibi" Velliotis, has shaken the U.S. defence industry. —Page 36

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## The pressure tactics

Although it is called "the silent killer," there is nothing muted about the growing fear of hypertension in Western society. Largely due to their heightened consciousness, younger men and women have joined their parents and older acquaintances in confronting the possible measurement of their own mortality—in the form of blood pressure readings during medical examinations. In all, 1.5 to two million Canadians now face the unsettling prospect of living

the rest of their lives on medication prescribed to tame the craves of a condition that can lead to heart attacks, strokes and kidney disease. But in the Canadian medical community, there is a vigorous debate about the merits—and troubling side effects—of drugs. And, surprisingly, there are also serious reservations about the presumption that physical fitness will help reduce hypertension.



Hopkins and Gohlendorf: control

Still, the percentage of North Americans with hypertension, compared to people in other countries, is startling. Commented Contributing Editor Paul Gohlendorf, who wrote this week's cover story "In the end, it struck us that we must be doing something terribly wrong in North America and that it can probably be directly traced to controllable factors like diet and stress which we do not know how to handle."

Departments Editor Thomas Hopkins, who edited the cover package, concluded that, regardless of its causes, hypertension is indeed a matter of mass concern: "As people found out that we were doing the story, it was astounding how many of them came forward wanting to give their personal accounts. It was also disturbing." The package begins on page 34.

Kevin Doyle

Maclean's July 2, 1984

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## FOLLOW-UP

# The legacy of asbestos



Wheelchair with respirator: 'we deserve to die in comfort and in dignity'

By Ann Finlayson

**I**t had net assets of \$1.3 billion (U.S.) but Marville Corp., the giant Denver-based construction, mining, and forest products company, which for decades was the Western world's largest producer of asbestos, filed for bankruptcy court protection in New York in August, 1985. The company faced roughly \$1.9 billion in claims for compensation by 17,000 plaintiffs who claimed that they were victims of asbestos-related diseases. Marville officials resorted to the environmental bankruptcy filing because they said that the claims threatened the company's future. But on June 7, after two years of agonistic negotiations, Marville and a committee representing the plaintiffs and environmental creditors reached a tentative agreement for a reorganization plan for the company. If they succeed in agreeing on all the details of the plan, the company can begin reviewing the claims but it will not be in a position to begin paying compensation until late 1986, the earliest it expects to complete the bankruptcy proceedings.

Marville set a precedent by filing for protection under Chapter 11 of the 1978 U.S. Bankruptcy Code, which protects any company from the claims of creditors and injured parties while it works out a corporate reorganization plan. As long as the company remains under that protection, the claims cannot go to court. But angry U.S. legal critics

charged that Chapter 11 was never intended to protect a solvent company. Rep. Representative George Miller (D-Calif.) "Companies should not be able to evade responsibility by cloaking themselves in the judicial processes of the United States."

Initially, the plaintiffs expected that Marville's legal maneuver would provide the company with a fast and fair means of discharging its obligations. But Marville and the committee failed to reach agreement on a reorganization plan which would ensure that all claims—both existing and future—receive consideration. The company finally broke off negotiations last September and in November it unilaterally filed a corporate reorganization plan with the bankruptcy court. The plan called for setting up two companies, one to administer asbestos-related claims and another to conduct Marville's businesses with immunity from further asbestos-related liabilities. The largest immediately rejected the proposal.

Under the June 7 preliminary agreement Marville will begin paying off as much as \$20 million at the claims. The company would then set up a trust fund to compensate existing and future claimants. The trust would include \$100 million in cash, the proceeds of Marville's product liability insurance and as much as 80 per cent of the company's common stock. The trust's funding would be adequate to compensate asbestos-related personal-injury victims for

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the rest of the century. Under the plan, if the victims are dissatisfied with the settlement offered they could challenge the awards either through arbitration or in court. Presumably, Manville said that it could not renege if such challenges were allowed.

The claimants who have filed their suits over the past 20 years allege that Manville-produced asbestos insulation materials caused severe and, in many cases, fatal health problems. The Asbestos Litigation Group, made up of 150 lawyers representing 90 per cent of the claimants, estimates that more than 13

million Canadians and Americans have had significant exposure to asbestos dust. Because some types of lag diseases can take decades to develop, Manville officials expect at least 30,000 more suits by the end of the century. In Canada an Ontario royal commission investigating asbestos-related diseases recommended in May that the Ontario Workers' Compensation Board levy the maximum fine of \$60,000 (Can.) against the Johns-Manville company in Scarborough, Ont., a subsidiary of Manville Corp. The royal commission had investigated the deaths of 68 former workers at

the asbestos-cement pipe-making plant.)

The claimants, most of whom suffer from lung cancer or asbestosis, a severely debilitating and often fatal lung disease characterized by an acute shortness of breath, have charged that Manville's president, John McKinney, is deliberately delaying the payments by continuing to take refuge under Chapter 11. Said James Veronesi, 57, an asbestos victim who worked for nine years at Manville's Stockton, Calif., concrete-asbestos pipe manufacturing plant: "The prevailing attitude is, 'How can they do this to us?' Most of us have no funds and no hope. Whatever we were trying to do stopped when the time bombs exploded in our chests."

For its part, Manville remains engaged in disputes with several of its insurers over their reluctance to admit liability in cases of asbestos exposure. It recently settled with three of them for a total of \$35 million and is resuming discussions with others. The company has also asked the court for a system of food benefits for the claimants—instead of trial by jury, which the asbestos victims want—and for sharply reduced fees for the litigants' lawyers. The lawyers, many of whom represent groups of victims, tell their clients on a "contingency basis," a system that settles them to a percentage of the total award. Manville maintains that the victims' lawyers have exaggerated demands for compensation and that they have tried to prolong negotiations to increase their own fees.

The long-term implications of Manville's Chapter 11 filing are uncertain. Other U.S. asbestos manufacturers are carefully studying the company's strategy to determine how they will respond to anticipated future lawsuits. If Manville, through its reliance on Chapter 11, reduces its financial obligations, then other U.S. industries—including pesticide, drug and chemical product manufacturers—that may face product-liability suits could seek similar court protection. Said Morris Rabinov, a bankruptcy law professor at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio: "If things go well for Manville, companies will see the threat of bankruptcy as a bargaining chip."

Manville officials contend that negotiations with the claimants' committee are still "fluid" and that all parties have differing views on the manner in which many of the issues should be resolved. Still, for the victims the company's plea for patience is increasingly unsatisfactory. Said Veronesi: "How simple it would be if Manville would just admit that a mistake made many years ago has caused needless suffering and death and that we deserve to die in comfort and dignity." □

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# Sanitizing the Vietnam War

By Fred Bruning

Perhaps it was to be expected that, with a huge standing army and enough fire power to vaporize, once and for all, the assorted enemies of democracy, the United States would develop a passion for the splendor of military might. We were war-movie, of course, and, whenever the opportunity arose, march down Main Street with armaments slung over our shoulders.

Paraded for inspiration was the respect, when children in crisp uniforms join the procession, swinging their tails side to side as they lurching along. There there is the profusion of khaki-colored park, much of it embellished with a camouflage motif as though the warrior were heading for Central America instead of Shasta 64. Also, plastic machine guns were to be enjoying a renaissance, and of late, the attack doll, in a hot time, too.

How much importance to assign our preoccupation with brute force is difficult to say. Does the child firing imaginary rounds at the grocery store and his driver bring the first signs of manhood? In the words who firm fall down for her drive for the military trials to Bloomberg's to take hostages at the costume jewelry counter? Do endless hours of watching *M\*A\*S\*H* reruns put one in the mood for a friendly little border skirmish? Research psychologists may ponder these matters forever, which, after all, is what they are paid to do.

The issue becomes less ethereal, however, when considering not the sales of top-grade launchers but the future of the 18-year-old American male—the fellow who, just out of high school, is avoided to protect the security and uphold the reputation of his homeland in someplace with the risks such a young man may be asked to take. It becomes necessary, always, to think about the United States remains squarely on the side of decency.

After Vietnam people began to wonder. There is no need to review at length the war associated by our years in Southeast Asia. What we were doing in the underbrush—and what was being done to us—wasn't incredible to a citizenry familiarly persuaded that our be-

er was ever light, our power inexhaustible. The boys who went overseas for 12 months scarcely were prepared for the horrors that awaited. How does one ready oneself for what has been called the first "black" war? Rapid fire and The Killing. There. Of those kids we asked too much.

Now they want something back. The Vietnam vets came home ready to surrender. Much has been said to the effect that the troops were misaligned on their own side. The position, aggressively sought to question their courage, morality and mental health—that we were deeply ashamed of the way and therefore of the fellow sent to fight it. No doubt, harsh words were spoken at times, but for most Americans the kid who came back from Vietnam was not a soul to be scorned. He had been through something the rest of us hadn't, something dreadful, perplexing and more

**"Vietnam vets have a right to be cynical. At first, we showed no enthusiasm. Now they are heroes"**

than a little embarrassing. Who knew what to say?

The vets, quite naturally, turned dejected—more so after the peculiar rigors of the Vietnam War perished years before the fighting. Exposure to Agent Orange was jeopardizing their health, the flu and, and the normalization of business was not so easy to forget. "Best time of my life was when we were stoned and in a fire fight," whispered a young man watching a Vietnam movie in New York "incredible."

No one could know what it was like unless he'd been there, they said. No one. Inquisitive and angry and feeling the first faint burn of political power, the vets pushed the chemical manufacturers for compensation and the government for greater benefits and employment for more jobs and their employers for some of the glory withheld years before. In the process this peculiar war of ours was washed, rinsed, spun dry and—what do you know?—it came out almost clean.

Recently, President Reagan wove at ceremonies during which an unknown soldier from the Vietnam war was buried at Arlington National Cemetery in Vir-

ginia. The day was a trifluoride, the president said, to the young people who served in Southeast Asia—"heroes as surely as any who ever fought for a noble cause." During proceedings, a chaplain directed his prayer to the dead soldier. "We know what you have done for us. We love you for it."

A less patriotic view comes from Jack Fuller, a Vietnam veteran and author of the novel *Flameless*. Here, Bill Morgan, the narrator, discusses why he didn't duck when the position, Vietnam, was drafted notice—why he went to war. "When you come from where I did, when you'd been raised on certain tales, when you'd learned to respect your father and his friends, and because of what they did in the war but rather because of what they suffered, then you simply had no alternative when your number came up. . . . It wasn't duty or honor or country or any lofty imperative. It had nothing to do with courage, moral or otherwise. It was simply who you were."

Fuller's point—that soldiers are superseded by circumstance—lacks the Disney-esque charm that public officials so adore. Their careers rest largely in the ability to discern what the brass want and to do it, faithfully, letting the soldiers know it. The time was exactly right for an unknown soldier, and so we placed the coffin in a tomb, and the president uttered soothing phrases. Later, newsweek magazine suggested strongly that the identity of the soldier probably could have been determined, given the advanced state of forensic sciences—an outrageous notion but entirely consistent with the mentality of our Vietnam era. Forget what anyone says, society is a snare.

Vietnam vets have a right to be cynical. When the fellows returned from combat we showed no enthusiasm and then, a decade later, decided they were heroes, even if it was only to take the former us will continue to defend their interests as, certainly, they must. It requires for the rest of us, though, to draw the distinction between the warrior and his war, to read the dimensions of our Vietnam disaster, to stop after America's cheap and plastic heroics and give wide meditation lest to divert attention. By sanitizing the war we do not honor its veterans—just the reverse. We trivialize their suffering and impair all the secret boys who lead into battle via the lefty imperative but because someone said so.

Fred Bruning is a writer with *Monday* in New York.



# Waiting for the Turner team

By John Hay

As Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau walked across Parliament Hill last week, the usual crowd of backward-shuffling television crews preceded him, their cameras rolling. This time, however, the cameras focused on the beaming face of the man beside Trudeau: Prime Minister-designate John Turner. The new Liberal leader will face critical challenges over Gov. Gen. Jeanne Sauvé's promise over the weekend in St. John's to let him take over this Saturday. But political power in Ottawa is perceptibly shifting to Turner, and Trudeau is literally almost out of the picture.

Some of the signs of transition were immediately obvious, especially the 13 billboards that the Liberal party rented across the country last week to display messages—printed over Trudeau's face—were the leadership—which focused his portrait and the slogan, "Today We Celebrate Our Future, In The Tomorrow The Opposition Conservatives attacked both Trudeau and Turner for permitting a possible conflict of interest after Turner announced that he would keep his corporate directorships still. But 30, even while he was treating confidential government briefings. Severely upset, Turner worked 15-hour days in his fourth-floor Ottawa-Laurel hotel suite with a handful of aides, including Vancouver lawyer Michael Harkin and Ottawa consultant William Lee. He also held three meetings with Trudeau, in part to set the date for his swearing-in. That left two vital tasks: assembling a cabinet that would appeal to voters and choosing an election date that offered the best chance of Liberal victory. Turner's decisions in those areas are crucial in determining how long he will hold his newly won power.

A third problem confronting Turner in the wake of his coronation victory was the future role of the leadership runner-up, Energy Minister Jean Chrétien. The two men met three times last week, but there was no evident deal with Chrétien left for the weekend at his cottage near Shawinigan, Que. Sources expected the intensely popular Chrétien to hold out for a prestigious cabinet office such as External Affairs or the deputy prime ministership. In addition, Chrétien wanted to be Turner's Quebec lieutenant, traditionally a powerful role in any cabinet led by



Trudeau, Turner: shifting power as Turner posits an election and a cabinet

an anglophone Liberal. Turner might have found the demand difficult because another aspirant to the job—Labor Minister André Ouellet—had served as Turner's own chief Quebec organizer in the three-month leadership fight. One of the reasons of any Quebec minister's power in his influence over patronage appointments in the province. Discon-

ting patronage in general, Turner told reporters that he would feel free to make senior appointments once he was Prime Minister and before he was a Canadian vote for himself. But he noted that, until the end of this week, patronage plans, including 12 Senate vacancies, would remain in the hands of power. "I don't own the orchard at

the moment," said Turner.

In the meantime, one of Turner's briefing sessions was with Bank of Canada governor Gordon Gougeon, the same day the Canadian dollar sank to a record low of 76.48 cents (US) on the international money market. Gougeon, invited Turner, in "well representing the interests of the country" with his interest rate and exchange rate policies. In the Commons. Terry O'Leary, editor John O'Leary, viewed the dollar's decline partly on a lack of business community confidence in the prime minister-designate. But the Conservatives should focus their fire at Turner's decision to hold on to at least nine corporate directorships at the same time that he was being given access to government documents. Turner responded that his intention of resigning the directorships on the day that he is sworn in was "a perfectly reasonable thing to do." He also noted that he is receiving no information connected to the companies he serves and has had no contact with those companies since March. But the Tories argued that the arrangement gave the appearance of a conflict between the public interest and Turner's private relations with the companies involved, which include Canadian Pacific Ltd., MacMillan-Bloedel and The Seagram Co.

Before taking office and calling an election, however, Turner first had to solve a complex problem in cabinet-making: He faced the challenge of bringing in the "new faces" he promised during his leadership campaign and making good on his pledge to cut the size of the cabinet—while seeking to avoid alienating the 30 Trudeau cabinet members who supported him in the leadership. Turner said that the Liberal caucus agreed "we should look for a happy blend of new faces as well as members of the caucus who have proved themselves."

Among the new recruits whom Turner has considered, party president Iona Campagnolo, the tough, sleek former sports minister whom western Liberals considered a sure vote winner, Robert Blair, the independent-minded chief of Calgary-based Navis Corp., Vancouver businessman Gordon O'Brien, who worked in the Prime Minister's Office during the early Trudeau years, Nova Scotia Mines chairman Alfred Power, who has known Turner on Bay Street for years, and Raymond Giguere, a former Liberal finance minister in the Quebec government and now chairman of Manitoba Hydro and International Paper. Turner approached Paul Martin Jr., the son of the former Liberal cabinet minister and currently president of CIG Group (shipping, trucking and buses). But Martin told Martin's father he would not accept a Turner appointment. "I don't really would like to run for office

under John Turner but my business commitments must rule me out for at least the next two, if not three years. For his part, Power said that as one he had offered him a cabinet post. Declined Power. "I would be an absolutely terrible politician."

Some advisers, including Campagnolo herself, worried Turner against appointing people to cabinet who do not have Conservative roots. Instead, she urged



Turner to "surround himself" with the new people he wants as high-profile candidates in a general election, and name them to a new cabinet if they are elected and he forms the next government. Turner, who also has the option of choosing a temporary cabinet from sitting ministers, said only that he was "looking to a number of people both inside and outside the cabinet."

Depending on the election date was an equally tricky task and drew conflicting advice from party insiders. After meeting the issues Turner wryly admitted, "The caucus hasn't changed its right mind. There's no sense any more. Eventually the opinion would go from let's go now to let's go now." In fact, caucus sources said that opinion among Liberals divided 70-30 in favor of an early election—also known as Jeanne Gougeon before the election immediately would enable the party to build as the heavy publicity surrounding the leadership convention, as it did successfully after Trudeau won the leadership in 1968. Many now believe that the economy will turn sour in the fall, and they prefer the prospect of campaigning on summer evenings when Canadians are more likely to be relaxed. Said Douglas Fisher, chairman of the Toronto caucus of 500: "I feel inclined toward the summer."

Conversely, the arguments for a fall election stem largely from Turner's need to put his own stamp on the government and for the party to endorse and associate candidates for badly needed seats in the West. Senator Richard Brathwaite, a former president of the party, warned that Lester Pearson's first government and the short-lived Joe Clark cabinet both suffered "from trying to do too much too soon." Declined Secretary. "I lean toward the fall."

To help Turner decide, the party commissioned quick opinion polls from two organizations—Martin Goldfarb Consultants of Toronto and Angus Reid of Winnipeg. Party sources said the unusual double questionnaire did not necessarily mean that Goldfarb is leaning his longstanding position as chief Liberal pollster. But supplied Turner with polls during the leadership campaign, but a source in the party said the choice of party pollster is still "under review."

The choice of election dates is complicated further by the scheduled visits of the Queen next month and Pope John Paul II in September. Reports from London indicated that the Queen would sail for July 14 to 27 and if it fell in the course of a Canadian election, while the fall election might lead to cancellation of the Pope's visit if Ottawa saw a risk of the pontiff being embarrassed by campaign issues. In the meantime, both Turner and Trudeau appeared relaxed and relieved as they prepared for the transfer of power. Trudeau, who took to driving his 1966 Mercedes convertible even before leaving office, planned to spend a couple of weeks moving from his Ottawa home to his new downtown Montreal mansion with his three sons and then take a sabbatical. For Turner, the achievement of power may have felt like more refraining than any vacation.

With Steve Allen in Ottawa, Gordon Leung in Calgary, Dale Baker in Regina, and John Turner in Toronto and Bruce Wilson in Montreal.

Chrétien: sure vote-gatherer

# A stroll on the international stage

The federal Tories last week moved to reverse the political momentum they last during the three-month Liberal leadership campaign in Ottawa. Norman Atkins, the chairman of the Conservative election campaign, insisted that the Conservatives have not seriously lost ground, even though recent public opinion polls, which reported the parties virtually tied in popular support, suggested otherwise. Declared Atkins, "as good as winning the election did not create for the Liberals as much confidence as the Tory convention one year ago or the 1980 convention that elected Pierre Trudeau." And while Tory strategists refused new national energy policies that the party plans to release at a western caucus meeting in July, Opposition leader Brian Mulroney went on a three-day trip to Washington in an attempt to present himself as a credible prime minister in waiting.

Clearly, Mulroney's debut in international relations was successful—if only because it wasn't a failure. He even profited from President Ronald Reagan's joyful acknowledgment before the television cameras that North Americans needed another Friedman at the helm. A smiling Mulroney admitted after his 40-minute meeting with the president that Reagan could just as easily have been referring to the leader of the New Democrats. You know that Ed Broadbent has an Irish grandmother, he said. Still, the official party of air that accompanied Mulroney—including his wife, Mita, and several aides—while Mulroney was in Washington was not a first foreign visit without any mishaps.

But as Mulroney hurried from meetings with high-powered officials, including U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, he remained aware that the road that might lead him back to White House as Prime Minister runs through the cities, towns and villages of Canada. To that end, Quebec Tory strategists tried to appeal to those Quebecers who were disappointed by the defeat of René Lévesque's Parti Québécois at the hands of Prime Minister-designate John Turner. They also plan to recruit disaffected western Canadians that many of the leading members from Trudeau's regime—such as Finance Minister Marc Lalonde—will likely remain in a re-elected Turner cabinet.

During the Washington meeting Mulroney urged Reagan to "capture the imaginations of all Canadians and all Americans by agreeing to a program that would cut down on nuclear arms and environmental within the next decade." The U.S. president countered with a call

for more research on the aid and problem that despite the lack of any firm agreement, the Tories were content with the talk. The reason it gave weight to their contention that Mulroney had made a good beginning in repairing relations with the United States, a crucial policy area that Mulroney has said the Liberals "had wilfully neglected."

Mulroney also met U.S. Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige, to whom he explained that professional legislation designed to reduce steel imports, now before Congress, threatened 1,500 Canadian jobs. But according to Mulroney, Baldrige replied that the Reagan administration opposed the bill and

months. During the week before the Liberal convention Mulroney made a swing through Northern Ontario communities, where he sought to blunt the Liberal publicity surge.

And at a July 4-5 caucus meeting in Prince Albert, Sask., the Tories will try to reinforce their dominant position in the West by announcing plans to change the National Energy Program. Sources said the changes will include replacing the Petroleum Income Tax with tax incentives that will favor Canadian companies. Multinational oil and gas exploration companies divide 70 per cent, government grants paid on a sliding scale based on the location



Mulroney and Reagan: sons of the embarrassing mishaps that plagued Joe Clark

had the votes to defeat it in Congress. While Mulroney was enjoying his brief stroll across the international stage, party workers in Canada were preparing for an early federal election in Montreal. Michel Côté, a Quebec organizer, said that the party would emphasize Mulroney's strong Quebec heritage while portraying Turner as a northern non-Quebecer. Declared Côté: "When Turner led and operated in Quebec he did it in a rushed-upon situation of Quebec society." In Ontario the Tories will court ethnic minorities, while Mulroney returns to small towns as well as Toronto—a city with 22 ridings which he has visited 11 times in two

months. During the week before the Liberal convention Mulroney made a swing through Northern Ontario communities, where he sought to blunt the Liberal publicity surge. And at a July 4-5 caucus meeting in Prince Albert, Sask., the Tories will try to reinforce their dominant position in the West by announcing plans to change the National Energy Program. Sources said the changes will include replacing the Petroleum Income Tax with tax incentives that will favor Canadian companies. Multinational oil and gas exploration companies divide 70 per cent, government grants paid on a sliding scale based on the location

—Tommy Rasmussen in Washington, with Susan Riley in Ottawa.



Wedding festivities in a Quebec Indian village: sons of a common culture

## A long wait for redress

After more than a decade of pressure from native and non-native groups, the federal government has agreed to begin negotiations with the Indian Affairs Minister John Manó to demand new legislation.

The principal opposition to reform has come from native Indian bands and organizations, particularly several oil-rich Alberta reserves that are reluctant to share their revenues with returning band members. Other bands are worried about the cost of a sudden influx of new residents and have been pressuring the federal government to provide a firm guarantee of financial assistance. David Abernethy, national chief of the Assembly of First Nations (AFN), the dominant lobby group for native people, announced last week that the AFN would support the bill if it is revised to cover not only Indian women who marry non-Indians but also the children of such marriages, but the descendants of disenfranchised Indian women, Abernethy, who initially opposed the bill, was a key supporter of Manó in his unsuccessful bid for the Liberal leadership. Sources in

ty, Enns appeared at a news conference with Conservative women's affairs critic Ellen Macdonald and New Democrat in Prince Edward Island Lynn McDonald to demand new legislation.

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Manó's cabinet declined to attend the wedding. She said her Indian status in 1936 when she married a white Long River widower, who now lives on the reserve as "Pauline" and her daughter, whose she is denied the rights of other Indians and of non-Indians who married Indians men, including the right to vote in federal Indian general. For Manó, dignity is the central issue. "For too long we have been treated as second-class citizens, even by our own people," she said. "I don't want to put my birthright back."

Ottawa suggested last week that Manó delayed introducing the bill until after the June 30 leadership vote for fear of alienating an estimated 40 native delegates who supported him, most of whom were opposed to the changes in the Indian Act. Said a Manó aide: "He got women used to waiting to go, and now that he has finally moved the bill, the Indians said: 'He couldn't win on his own.'"

Given the possibility that Prime Minister-designate John Turner will call an election before the snow flies, disenfranchised Indian women may yet face a long wait for redress. By coincidence, Gov. Gen. Jeanne Sauvé last week proclaimed the first made-in-Canada amendment to the new Constitution, extending the rights of native peoples and guaranteeing future negotiations on native self-government. The amendment, signed upon at a 40-day provincial meeting with Indian leaders in March, 1983, constitutionally protects rights contained in existing or future land-claims agreements. It guarantees that the constitutional rights of native Canadians be altered without their agreement. It also declares that existing aboriginal and treaty rights apply equally to men and women, although it does not extend that principle to federal legislation such as the Indian Act. If the Indian Act is not amended, the Supreme Court of Canada would almost certainly overrule the section dealing with women who marry non-Indians after the section of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms prohibiting sexual and other forms of discrimination takes effect in April, 1985.

That prospect is small consolation for Indian women like Mary Two-Axe Elko, 72, a full-blooded Mohawk from Montreal's Kahnawake reserve. She met her Indian status in 1936 when she married a white Long River widower, who now lives on the reserve as "Pauline" and her daughter, whose she is denied the rights of other Indians and of non-Indians who married Indians men, including the right to vote in federal Indian general. For Manó, dignity is the central issue. "For too long we have been treated as second-class citizens, even by our own people," she said. "I don't want to put my birthright back."



## Curbing the tax man's powers

In 1979 federal income tax officials asked Winnipeg's James Richardson & Sons Ltd., then the country's largest commodity brokerage firm, to help with a test aimed at determining whether traders in commodities futures markets were accurately reporting their earnings for tax purposes. The firm agreed and began providing anonymous numbered files but, balked when Ottawa demanded computer access to three years' worth of nonfinancial files that contained the names and addresses of clients. Determined to protect its customers' privacy, Richardson went to court—and twice received orders to obey the tax man. Last week the highest court in the land decided differently. In a unanimous decision, the Supreme Court of Canada ruled that Revenue Canada is not entitled to conduct a "fishing expedition" or to "authorize an exploratory sifting into any taxpayer's affairs" in the hope of turning up tax evaders.

The ruling, which overturned earlier judgments by the Federal Court of Canada and the federal court of appeal, was hailed as a victory for taxpayers in a battle against the tax department, which has been widely criticized in recent years for arbitrary and oppressive be-

havior (Money's Feb. 25). The ruling, delivered Frank Levesé, president of Richardson Greenstads of Canada Ltd., a subsidiary of Richardson & Sons, means that Revenue Canada is the future "most have a specific target rather than a few pill net with which they go trawling up and down the coast." The case was important, said Toronto constitutional lawyer Morris Manning, because of the effort it will have in "making the public aware that Revenue Canada is not all powerful."

But even though the judgment, written by Madam Justice Bertha Wilson, had the immediate effect of limiting Revenue Canada's powers of search and seizure, some critics suspected it would not deter the department for long. Revenue Minister Pierre Boudreghien promised that his department would comply with the court's decision. But Fernan Beatty, the Opposition Conservative expert on the department, noted that the Supreme Court judges criticized Revenue Canada, among other things, for singling out Richardson's clients while ignoring other brokers. As a result, said Beatty—he led a Conservative party inquiry last winter into alleged abuses by the tax authorities—the decision could mean that Revenue Canada would now

simply ask cabinet authorization to pursue more widely based investigations into groups of taxpayers. He called Beatty "knowing the mentality of the department, they will." Civil rights defenders believe that such a course would open the way to abuse. Arguing Manning "Gordons should be set out in statutes by Parliament," rather than leaving "a lot of broad discretionary powers left to income tax officers."

Although the court's judgment did not rest on Canada's new Charter of Rights and Freedoms, legal experts predicted that the Charter will soon be brought to bear on the powers of Revenue Canada—particularly if Boudreghien seeks to widen the department's powers. Manning submitted, "If the net is cast wider, then the search will be characterized as being an arbitrary invasion of citizens' privacy and contrary to the Charter's provisions." Toronto lawyer Edward Greenman predicted that, with the example of the Supreme Court judgment before them, Canadians now should "become less afraid of attacking repressive statutes." Added Greenman: "There should be no disquiet among the public who rightly feel that Revenue Canada has untrammelled and uncontrolled powers, because the day is very near when the Charter will be used to limit their oppressive powers."

—HELEN MACKENZIE in Ottawa.

## An underground nightmare

Those who work underground will rock tonight the "miner's nightmare." Without warning, when geological stress exceeds the strength of shaft walls, earth and support beams come tumbling down with brutal consequences. Last week a series of massive rock bursts in Falconbridge Ltd.'s No. 6 nickel mine shaft in Falconbridge, Ont., killed at least two miners—one of whom was only one metre away from anxious co-workers who were digging him out. At week's end two unidentified miners were still missing and probably dead, and 120 men who managed to escape were reliving their nightmare.

The first burst hit at 10:34 a.m. Wednesday when tons of rock and timber-mat down into a steep, or working area, 4,000 feet below the surface, trapping the four miners. The explosion, caused when the hollowed-out rock walls gave way, was so powerful that bones shook within a 30-km radius, and the Rockwell mine's main shaft, 3.5 m in diameter, 17 km away. Rescue workers scrambled to free two men, Sulo Korpela, a 42-year-old maintenance mechanic, and Wayne St. Michel, a 22-year-old apprentice ore machine. But further bursts drove them away. At about 7 a.m. they recovered Korpela's body. Six hours later,



Falconbridge (above) shaft rock bursts

at 27 hours after the first blast, crews working four-hour shifts managed to dig them way to within a yard of St. Michel. They were so close that they exchanged encouraging words and threaded a drinking water tube to St. Michel through a small hole in the rubble. But just when the miners believed they were about to rescue St. Michel, the rocks above his head caved in.

David Patterson, Ontario director of the United Steelworkers of America, which represents most of Ontario's hard-rock miners, called for a provincial inquiry into mine safety. Said Patterson: "It seems the mining companies get complacent after a while, and if we need an inquiry every year to save lives, let's do it." So far this year in Ontario 34 miners have died. The worst rock burst tragedy in Canadian history claimed 73 lives in Springfield, N.S., in 1955.

Falconbridge has mined shaft No. 6 continuously since 1954. The nickel ore has been shipped to Norway for reprocessing. Said Robert Bewley, manager of human resources and public affairs for Falconbridge: "The old nickel bodies will run out in about four years, and No. 6 and another shaft will be closed." For now, No. 6—its claimed a miner's life in 1980 and another in 1981—will remain closed and 480 miners laid off until investigations are completed.

—PETE MARTIN in Falconbridge.

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## A losing battle at the polls

There was a time when members of the Parti Québécois could shrug off by-election losses by pointing out that the PQ always won big when it counted—at general election time. But with the party losing again in its lowest-ever position in the polls, Péquiste found it difficult to put a brave face on last week's defeat in three more by-elections, a triple setback that stretched the party's unbroken losing streak to 22 straight—every by-election the PQ has held since taking power in 1978. "By God," declared an exasperated Premier René Lévesque, "some day or other we have to break that jinx."

That may be an idle hope. The party

nine days before the by-elections, caused a split in the PQ cabinet. Polls have always shown that popular support for the party tends to decline when the PQ emphasizes its goal of political independence, and the by-elections seem to have confirmed the worst fears of some PQ strategists.

The PQ had not expected to win in Marguerite-Bourque's riding, a Liberal stronghold in southwest Montreal, and the party knew that it faced an uphill battle in Savak riding in Montreal's north end, even though the constituency was held by a PQ minister, Jacques-Yvan Morin, deputy premier and minister of intergovernmental affairs.



Lévesque: speculation that the PQ's only hope for survival is to find a new leader

that won a landslide, 57-seat victory over the provincial Liberals in April, 1981, by electing 19 members to the national assembly has fallen as low as voters' esteem that a poll published in Quebec City's *Le Soleil* last month reported that the Liberals and their newly seated leader, Robert Bourassa, led the PQ by 69 per cent to 32 per cent. Although Lévesque can delay the next provincial election for as long as 22 months, such a visit Liberal lead bodes ill for the PQ's chances in any upcoming by-elections.

Lévesque's political position grew more perilous two weeks ago when delegates to the PQ's biannual policy convention defied his wishes and voted to make Quebec independence the party's major campaign theme (see the next election). The controversial decision, which came

but the party's defeat in the middle-class riding of Marie-Victoria, seat door to Lévesque's own Thérèse riding on Montreal's south shore, was a harsh blow. The riding has been an acknowledged PQ bastion since the 1980 provincial election, when voters elected a former cabinet minister and veteran PQ activist, Pierre Marois, by a solid 70,000-vote majority over his Liberal opponent. In addition, the riding won one of only 35 in the province to vote in favor of Quebec independence in the May, 1980, referendum. As a result, PQ enthusiasts pinned their hopes on Marie-Victoria, seeing Lévesque and half a dozen cabinet ministers into the fray in a near-certain attempt to show that the PQ still had the ability to win.

Even the Liberals worried about the PQ effort. As the campaign wound down,

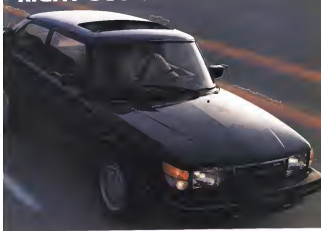
they marked that the outcome may not close to call. But their concerns were misplaced. After the polls closed on Monday night it took only 48 minutes to confirm that Liberal Guy Pratt, 58, a great turned businessman, was heading for a 3,881-vote victory over the PQ's Pierre Nadeau, a long-time municipal councillor and businessman. Pratt pointed to the PQ's decision to emphasize the independence platform in the next election as the key factor in his victory. Said Pratt: "It just helped a lot of undecided voters make up their minds."

Although his frustration at the three defeats was obvious, Lévesque insisted that they were not a shock. "Obviously we're quite disappointed," he told reporters, "but we are getting used to disappointments of that kind in by-elections." But other key figures within the PQ seemed at a loss to explain what had happened. Justice Minister Pierre-Marie Johnson suggested that the low voter turnout in Marie-Victoria—55 per cent compared with 60 per cent in the last provincial election—meant that PQ supporters had not voted.

Given the latest verdict on the PQ, Liberal party members and Pequistes alike were left to wonder whether the only way that the ruling party might conceivably survive itself before the next election would be under a new leader. There is no shortage of possible replacements. Lévesque himself appears to be grooming Johnson for the job, but Jacques Parizeau, his outspoken, longtime finance minister, and

External Trade Minister Bernard Landry would almost certainly be confident as well. For his part, Lévesque has shown no sign of wanting to retire, though he did appear to hint last week that he might be considering the possibility. At a press conference in Quebec City, Lévesque announced that his government intended to introduce proportional representation—a system that ties the number of seats won by a party to its percentage of popular vote—before the next provincial election, and recorded that his own position might be an issue within the party. The leadership "is one of the things that has to be amended," Lévesque admitted, adding with understated gravity that "definitely, throughout the 80s, and I hope in 1985, I see no reason to leave the ship." —LEWIS BLANKIN in Montreal

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# Mondale's search for a mate



Mondale with Beaman; Ferraro: sipping eggs and fattening a fractious party

By Leonard Glynn

Hasn't yet ascertained if Democratic party's nomination for president and his rivals have not yet begun. But former vice-president Walter Mondale is already preoccupied with what may be the most crucial decision of his campaign for the presidency: the selection of a vice-presidential running mate. Last week, in a replay of the process that made him Jimmy Carter's choice in 1976, Mondale began meeting prominent Democrats at his \$500,000 Minnesota home in exclusive, largely Republican North Oaks and turned a series of job interviews into a national search.

Two California mayors—San Francisco's Bruce Patterson and Los Angeles' Tom Bradley—and Texas Senator Lloyd Bentsen were the first three hopefuls on a list that may expand to a dozen before the Democratic convention opens in San Francisco on July 16. The long confab with Mondale strengthens the impression that the nomination is virtually in his pocket, despite the dis-

sonance of his primary opponents, Colorado Senator Gary Hart and New Jersey Governor James Florio. And since Bradley, a former Los Angeles politician, is black, Mondale can credibly claim to have delivered on his promise to interview women and minorities for the second spot on the ticket.

The interview process does make sure that hitherto Mondale's stature as the probable nominee. It adds drama during a lull in the campaign as his opponents at home and help shape his image as the moderate Washington "pilot" by displaying his U.S. television network as a relaxed, casually dressed suburban gentleman. And for all its airs of informality, and application, the interview process gives Mondale a chance to stroke eggs—and fat-

ter constituencies—all across his fractious party. Indeed, rival Jackson's charge last week that the interviews were "a 70 percent of personalities" seemed to spread after fruit mended or paper at not yet being revealed.

Beyond the symbolism, the interviews also seemed designed as an attempt to reemerge the relationship that Mondale recalls from his days as Carter's deputy as intimate, if not without friction. And while Mondale talked, his staff drew reviewed news reports, voting records and financial disclosure forms of potential running mates in an effort to avert any politically embarrassing "surprises." Former-Carter strategist Dan Dan Jordan noted that the final choice, which will probably not be disclosed before the convention, is "the first true people get to see the candidate make a substantive decision." Mondale owned "the most important single act by a presidential candidate."

Party unity, geographic clout, ideological balance and, for the first time, gender will all weigh on Mondale's mind. The bitter nomination race has left deep wounds among Democrats, with Hart and Jackson vowing to take their fight to the convention floor. Reagan enjoys a wide lead in current polls and an almost insuperable edge in his far-West base. Mondale is almost universally perceived as a liberal's liberal and may seek a balancing conservative influence in his vice-presidential candidate. Finally, a powerful undercurrent is sweeping the party in favor of naming a woman.

Mondale's options and the strategies behind them include the following:

**The dream ticket.** Assuming that Mondale and Hart can wipe the blood of their hair, the Colorado senator might be an ideal choice. Hart would undoubtedly stiffen Mondale's limp appeal to young, upwardly mobile professionals and as a westerner he might erode Reagan's dominance in that region. A Gallup poll last month reported that 59 percent of Democratic voters favor a Mondale-Hart combination, compared to a mere 27 per cent

who want any other running mate.

But the "dream ticket" may be an impossible feat. Hart continues to insist that he has "no interest, period" in being vice-president. For their part, Mondale's aides view Hart as a sure loser whose aid to Mondale will provide Reagan's campaign with powerful ammunition.

**Regional politics.** Presidential elections are won as much as the strength of state-by-state electoral votes. Nominees who can deliver their home states or regions have powerful appeal. Mondale already enjoys strong support in the Midwest and must decide whether to buttress that with a partner from the northeast or reach into the South and West in an attempt to break Reagan's hold there.

Texas, with 35 of the 538 electoral votes needed to win, is a key crossroad between South and West, a fact that prompted Lloyd Bentsen's invitation to North Oaks. A former oil baron who is fluent in Spanish and is a proven, potent vote-getter, he won re-election in 1982 with 20 per cent of the vote—Benton might well deliver his home state for Mondale. But they would make an odd couple. Benton is deeply conservative and supports Reagan's 93 runoff and B-1 bomber programs as well as U.S. intervention in Central America. As well, his voting record places him to the right of many liberal Republicans. Should Mondale decide that Texas is crucial, he might turn instead to the state's popular two-year governor, Mark White, 44, or to Congressman Jim Wright, majority leader of the House of Representatives.

If Mondale wants to pursue a southern strategy, he could turn to Arkansas Senator Dale Bumpers, a Democratic senator in the Senate. World War II, Bumpers is a star-winning aviator who would add real fire to the staid Mondale campaign. He also has the ability to translate liberal views—he opposed B-1 and is opposed of U.S. policy in El Salvador—into language that conservatives, security-minded southerners and apoplectic Reagan's home state has only six electoral votes, but his presence on the ticket might enable Mondale to speak of a southern white backlash against any surge in black voter registration. It might also assure a tough contest in that region.

**The least-bad choice.** Perhaps the trendiest choice, however, would be a woman. Not only would that signal a recognition that women are more critical of Reagan than men, but it would. Ohio Gov. Richard P. Celeste argues, "generate fresh excitement coming out of the convention." Indeed, party sentiment is running so strongly in favor of choosing a woman that Mondale might risk trouble if he names a man such as Benton, whose political views are anathema to

feminist activists. Half of this year's Democratic caucus-line delegates will be female. A woman overcomes the age and geographic arguments," argued Rep. Barbara Reier of California. "The essential ingredient here is that a woman will help the ticket win."

Benton's contention has received powerful backing in addition to House Speaker Thomas (Tip) O'Neill's endorsement of New York Congressman



Felstein on a possible 'dream ticket'

from Geraldine Ferraro for the non-presidential post. Democratic state governors from Florida, New York, Ohio, New Mexico, Wisconsin and Massachusetts—all of them men—support the general idea of having a female on the ticket. Indeed, the rule of any "male backlash" seems slight, if only because the Democrats are unlikely to fall much further below the 50-per-cent support that Carter drew from white males

in 1980. Besides, advocates remind that while a woman may not win long-term politics, even if Mondale loses. With Reagan opposed to the equal rights amendment and wedded this year to a male vice-president, prospective ally that naming a woman would be a harbinger for the Democrats. It is likely to assure strong female support for a general.

Mondale acknowledged that sentiment in his talk with Ferraro. But selecting the Jewish lawyer, a city that Middle America regards as a haven by the Pacific might be too risky. A more prudent choice might be Ferraro, who is already riding a national boom of support. Ferraro, 46, might help Mondale win her home state's 45 electoral votes and enhance his appeal to Italian-Americans, a huge voting bloc. Her lack of executive experience may be a drawback, but Ferraro is a leading contender.

Mondale may, of course, reach well beyond the painful female choice. New York Gov. Mario Cuomo, named last week to give the convention's keynote address, is an establishment, if reluctant, prospect. Another is Chrysler Corp. chairman Lee Iacocca, a living symbol of industrial regeneration who could help the down support in the "rust belt" steel and auto manufacturing states of the Midwest. But Iacocca says that he would not accept an offer to stand for nomination. The choice of Los Angeles' Bradley would strike directly at Reagan's California home base and land the campaign the air of a civil rights crusade. Jackson, however, is almost surely out of the running. His anti-Semite remarks about New York "lynx" have alienated Jewish voters. Still, Mondale's hopes that concessions on the party's platform and its nominating rules will keep Jackson lively and active.

Whichever Mondale picks will compare for a post that has been viewed substantially in importance in recent years. While Harry Truman first learned of the existence of the atomic bomb when he succeeded Franklin Roosevelt in 1945 from his vice-presidency, Mondale and Bush have both engaged intimate secrets in their respective chiefs, and have been assigned the important role of rising presidential ambassadors. Vice-presidents have always been, in the standard usage, "a hair's-breadth away from the presidency." But this job's growing status has made choosing the occupant a much weightier decision than it was in the days when a warring man's importance ended when he had delivered his political doom on voting day. As a result, Mondale is unlikely to have chosen to endow the detested credit of Franklin Roosevelt's first vice-president, John Nance Garner: that the job was not worth a "pilot of warm eggs."

# The signs of a long, cold summer

The Cold War of hot words between East and West continued last week in the capitals of both superpowers in Moscow.

French President François Mitterrand harshly told Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko that it was the Kremlin's buildup of 50-55 missiles in Europe rather than any Western desire for outmaneuver the Soviet Union that led to the deployment last December of U.S. cruise and Pershing II missiles. But Chernenko remained unconvincing. According to Soviet spokesman Leonid Sazonov, Chernenko told Mitterrand that Washington was striking a "warmer balance" while talking for global superiority. And earlier in the week Moscow responded negatively to President Ronald Reagan's June 14 offer of a summit without preconditions. Sazonov said early that there was little prospect of results, and he added, "There is no change in the position of the United States which would make summit talks a real possibility."

For his part, Reagan responded by rejecting his own proposal. Indeed, neither Moscow nor Washington seemed to want a summit, partly because of domestic political considerations. Reagan is facing a difficult re-election test, and Chernenko is still consolidating his control. Neither man is anxious to have to concede too much.

Nuclear arms and summitry were not the only prickly issues during Mitterrand's three-day stay in Moscow. The French president broke diplomatic protocol by wearing Gaudin's military physician Andrei Sakharov at a speech at a Kremlin banquet hosted



Mitterrand with Chernenko in Moscow • Did to drive a wedge between Washington and its allies

by Chernenko. The Soviet authorities dispatched Sakharov and his wife, Yelena Bonner, to live in the closed city of Gorky in 1980 to prevent them from voicing their opposition to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Friends here said that Sakharov started a hunger strike last month to protest the Soviet authorities' refusal to allow Bonner to receive urgent heart treatment in the West. Later they reported that he was near death. But the Soviets insist that he is in good health and has rejected complaints about his treatment.

In his address, Mitterrand told Chernenko that the West believed Soviet treatment of Sakharov and other dissidents was a violation of the 1975 Helsinki accords on human rights. French officials said that Mitterrand's comments produced no visible effect at the banquet, possibly because Chernenko expected them after Mitterrand raised the subject in private talks earlier in the day. But Chernenko retorted, "We will not permit anyone to interfere in Soviet affairs." And the Communist French newspaper, *France*, later did not mention the reference to Sakharov, or, at all, Mitterrand made

Sakharov prickly issue



to Afghanistan and Poland, in its report of his speech.

Still, the controversy over Mitterrand's remarks did not prevent the Soviets from reviving attempts, begun even before the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Europe, to drive a wedge between Washington and its allies. Sazonov said that in his talks with Mitterrand, Chernenko had drawn a sharp distinction between French and U.S. policies, saying that the Soviet Union would like to see France playing an international role "worthy of its glory and potential."

Chernenko's factory was crude but cruddy during a week in which a split fingered in the Western alliance over the young question of NATO contributions. U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger fired the first shot in the current skirmish in a report to Congress claiming that last year only four western countries—the United States, Canada, Britain and Luxembourg—had fulfilled their 1975 pledge to increase NATO spending by an annual rate of three percent after allowing for inflation. Senator Sam Nunn (D-Ga.) immediately tabled an amendment to a \$291-billion defense authorization bill in which he called for a 90,000-man reduction over three years in the 326,000-strong U.S. army overseas. Nunn finally gave his amendment little chance of adoption and it was really a preliminary step to a more serious attempt to force the

allies' hands next year.

But the White House took it seriously enough to call out its heavy artillery. Reagan, Vice President George Bush, Weinberger and Secretary of State George Shultz all lashed against Nunn's proposal, saying that it would leave the alliance After an all-night debate the Senate defeated Nunn's amendment by 85 to 41. Officials at NATO headquarters in Brussels hailed the outcome. But they predicted that if Nunn continued his campaign, the alliance could face serious problems later.

Indeed, European members of NATO, while pledging to do their best, have deep-seated reservations about Washington's three-per-cent growth target. For one thing, they claim, their hard-pressed economies can scarcely sustain such expenditures. For another, they argue that NATO's three-per-cent goal is meaningless in terms of overall strategy. As one NATO official pointed out last week, "Lassenberg's defense budget is smaller than the Pentagon's phone bill." As well, salaries are a major element in the defense budgets of Canada, Britain and the United States, which have all-volunteer armed forces whose pay twice have climbed a steadily in recent years. In addition to the spending issue, an all-time study comparing NATO and Warsaw Pact forces also caused cold embarrassment last week. According to the study, NATO planners have reduced their estimates of the Warsaw Pact's divisions—such as 11,800 troops—in Europe to 115 from 174, while seeing a small increase in NATO's strength, to 80 from 64 divisions (approximately 11,000 troops). The Secretary of Defense, Joseph Louis, who heads over his post this week to Britain's Lord Carrington, explained that a change in the calculation formula gives a more complete picture of these land forces which could actually be brought to bear "in an East-West confrontation. But Western military specialists said the revision amounted to an admission that NATO had exaggerated the Warsaw Pact's strength.

It is possible that Western pessimism about the failure of Washington and Moscow to organize a summit meeting also is exaggerated. Despite the hostile rhetoric from the White House and the Kremlin, contacts continue at a high level. Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin said Shultz for three hours of talks in Washington last week, during which the main topic was the stalled nuclear arms talks in Geneva. Still, it is not likely that either side will risk a summit until it is clear what the next steps the United States for the next four years—and until Chernenko is confident that he has established his grip.

—DAVID MURPHY, with correspondence reports

GUATEMALA

# Voting under the gun

The scene was Zone 12—a working-class neighborhood on the outskirts of Guatemala City. As moderate National United Front candidate Juan José Pinedón Carvajal took an evening stroll with a party aide last week, an assassin armed with a handgun approached and opened fire. The aide escaped with minor wounds, but Pinedón is in hospital with serious injuries and effectively out of contention.

Guatemala's military president, Gen. Oscar Mejía Victores, has decreed that the new assembly must control its activities to drafting a new constitution. He will continue to administer the nation's day-to-day affairs until the next presidential election, in March, 1990. Mejía's restrictions on the assembly's role have prompted bitter criticism from opposition candidates. Said Jorge Gossens del Valle, leader of the centrist Democratic Civic Front, "Our history has taught us that the Guatemalan constitution is a document without real political importance. It is not surprising that most people are apathetic."



Mejía Victores the army keeps its veto

By contrast, the country's left-wing guerrillas, who suffered serious reverses against Mejía's predecessor, Gen. Efraín Ríos Montt, are overzealous on the effort. There have been belated more frequent clashes with government troops in the mountainous provinces of El Quiché and Huehuetenango near the Mexican border. During the past two years, an estimated 30,000 refugees have fled to Mexico to avoid the army's brutal counterinsurgency tactics.

The incident was only the latest example of the military's role in Guatemala's election campaign to choose a new 15-member Constituent Assembly on July 1. Last February a group of guerrillas kidnapped and killed Jorge Gossens del Valle, a founder of the self-styled New Patria party. In the intervening months, several political parties have reported the kidnapping or disappearance of dozens of activists.

No fewer than 17 political parties and three "political movements"—groups that have secured fewer than 4,000 signatures necessary for registration—are participating in the first all-civilian elections in more than a decade. But most Guatemalans—conditioned by almost 30 years of bullying directed by

military leaders—have displayed little enthusiasm for the campaign. Indeed, the Guatemalan Roman Catholic Bishop's Conference earlier in the month condemned "fraudulently elected" governments that have been unable to put Guatemala's house in order.

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The key component in the army's plan to control the densely populated countryside was the creation of "civil patrols," local paramilitary vigilante groups, which now claim a total of 300,000 heavily armed members. Gossens del Valle has described them as "an obstacle to the free exercise of democracy." At the same time, he concedes that, whatever the outcome of the elections, the military is unlikely to relinquish any of its power. If the new assembly ignores the army's traditional legislative veto (the public assembly, the army seems certain to remain an integral part of Guatemalan politics).

—WILLIAM DREBE in Guatemala City



**A**ctress Margot Kidder has long been passionately outspoken for nuclear disarmament. In 1980 she capitalized on her fame as reporter Lois Lane in Superman to campaign for antinuclear Democratic presidential hopeful John Anderson in the United States although, as a Canadian, she could not vote for him. Two years later she helped elect Jesse Powell's husband, Tom Hayden, to the California state assembly by throwing a splashy fund raiser at her Malibu home, and last year in Ottawa she told a press conference that touring the nuclear in Canada would make Canadians "like an evil arm race that could lead to Armageddon." Next month the 35-year-old Yellowknife native, married to French film director Philippe de Broise, will turn real-life journalist and cover the Democratic convention in San Francisco for *Nouvel* magazine. Already she has been trailing the candidates around the country with a clear motive: "I don't want my daughter to get bored up."

**B**est-known for his devastating impersonations of Pierre Trudeau, Robin Williams and Jerry Lewis, SCTV star Martin Short will pick up his pen and move to New York in August to join NBC's late-night comedy show, *Saturday Night Live*. Short's departure comes as the weekly SCTV signs off for the last time. The producers, headed by the eight-year run, also had lost several key cast members including John Candy, Rick Moranis and Dave Thomas. But, SCTV spends and a moment are played Short, a veteran of improvisational theater, is not worried about moving from tape to a live show. He may even, with his music career, help shake *Saturday Night Live* out of its rutted doldrums by making it more spontaneous. After working as Brown City's meticulous sketcher, Short, 34, is confident about his long in a show



Kidder: a passionately outspoken actress turned real-life reporter

that he characterizes as "hip, New York and shocking." Long in the last, Short declared last week. "The challenge for me is still to live up to the standards of SCTV."

**F**ollowing Judy Gattow's footsteps down the yellow-brick road was a daunting task, but a frocked-off 19-year-old from Vancouver, **Dorothy**, survived four months playing Dorothy, the Kansas farm girl, without missing a day's shooting for a phenomenal success to meet the 1980 classic, *The Wizard of Oz*. The new, \$25-million Walt Disney feature, scheduled for release next summer, is based on later books in L. Frank

**Bauer's** 16-volume Oz series and includes the adventures of less familiar characters over the rainbow. **Belle** won the part in January after auditioning in 16 North American cities attracted thousands of aspiring Dorothys—nearly 600 in Vancouver alone. She quickly became a favorite of fellow cast members **Dean Cain**, **Rhys Imitia** and **Michael Williams** at England's Elstree Studios, where her irresponsible cheerfulness made up for the absence of happy-go-lucky sunshine in the new production. "Before I got here, I felt like Kansas," explained Belle. "But now I feel like the land of Oz. Sometimes I forget that I'm not Dorothy. I really do."

**"T**he dog jumped onto my lap and started working at the typewriter," Victor's co-writer **Leslie Peacock** insisted. "I just let him run with it. Then I figured out whose dog it was." The result was Shakespeare's Dog, and **Belle's** hostess was a scene of a dog's life with the land of Oz was the 1980 *Denver* General's \$20,000 award for English-language fiction last week. The other winners: Toronto poet **Daniel Goulet** for *Settlement*; **Suzanne Jacob**, a Quebec-born writer who now lives in Paris, for her novel *Les Femmes*; Quebec City poet and critic **Bernice Fennell** for *Un goût de sel*; retired Calgary business-colonel **Jeffrey Williams**, who now lives in England, for his biography *Sing of Yew*; Montreal criminologist **Margaret Carson** for *Le contrôle social du crime*; Winnipeg playwright **Anna Chishti** for *Cheri* in the *Land*; and Montreal actor **René Gagnon** for his first play, *Syncope*. Most of last week's winners acknowledged their victories with appropriate enthusiasm. "It was like walking in an enchanted forest," said Peacock, who also confessed that the day after was more like "sitting under the heels of a fat elephant." He is wondering how well it can write.



Belle: an impossible, frocked-off Dorothy chosen from thousands

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# Intrigue in the arms trade

By Michael Posner

It is a tale with enough twists and characters to rival the most lurid paperback. Spanning 13 years, the tangled saga of Panagiotis Tokis (Takis) Veloutsos, a Greek-born millionaire businessman, involves the world's largest contractor, St. Louis-based General Dynamics Corp. It also embraces allegations of extortion and racketeering, each of corporate assassinations, Swiss bank accounts, shell companies—some headquartered in Canada—one suicide and a blizzard of lawsuits. Veloutsos, the figure at the center of the controversy which has shaken the entire U.S. defense establishment, is the 53-year-old former executive vice-president of General Dynamics (GD) and the former president and general manager of Davis Shipbuilding Ltd. of Tulsa, Okla. Impersonal and self-centered, Veloutsos and his former associate, James Giffland, a Canadian ex-convict, were indicted by a federal grand jury last September in New York for allegedly extorting \$2.7 million (U.S.) from General Dynamics' wholly-owned defense contractor, Prigntec Corp., the new-city. Prigntec, the son of New York City. Neither man is expected to appear in federal court this week in New York, where their case, against, former Prigntec vice-president George Davis, in pleading not guilty to charges that he participated in a scheme to defraud both General Dynamics and Prigntec.

During unraveling, Veloutsos has become a fugitive from justice in his native Greece. Through his Athens lawyer, Alexander Lykos, he is attempting to negotiate limited immunity from prosecution in the United States in return for giving evidence against GD Federal prosecutors are trying to establish whether GD schemed to defraud Veloutsos for construction of more than 18 attack submarines for the U.S. Navy during the 1970s. The justice department and two congressional inquiries are now weighing Veloutsos' decision to flee. Giffland, Veloutsos' indicted deputy at Davis and later at General Dynamics' Quincy shipbuilding division near Boston, is also a fugitive, reportedly in Europe. The two men, as well as Mark J. Dersuche, president of Montreal-based Adair Shipbuilding, a 1982 Ltd., are also defendants in a \$50-million civil suit, filed by Prigntec's bankruptcy trustee, New York attorney Lawrence Bernstein, to recover funds

Bernstein claims are owed to Prigntec. The first breakthrough for U.S. federal prosecutors came last December, when former Prigntec chairman Gerald Lee pleaded guilty in New York to embezzling and paying kickbacks to Veloutsos and Giffland as subcontractors that General Dynamics let to Prigntec for

are also defendants in the civil suit. Davis and Lee kept Swiss accounts, too. Bernstein has obtained a Swiss court order imposing \$9.5 million in Davis's account. The accounts of Veloutsos and Giffland were empty. Davis denies involvement.

In a separate trial in New York in



A liquid natural gas tanker at the Quincy shipyard, tale of assassinations

amusement and other work on 10 liquid natural gas tankers built at the Quincy shipyard in the 1970s. According to the indictment, Lee and Davis—using dummy companies, fraudulent purchase orders and invoices, Grand Cayman Island bank accounts and sublets of each—paid \$1.8 million to Veloutsos and \$1.2 million to Giffland between 1974 and 1979. Bernstein's civil suit alleges claims that most of the money was sent through Canada, using Canadian banks, Canadian companies and Canadian owners. The suit allegedly ended up in accounts opened by Veloutsos and his second wife, Phoinetis, and Giffland and his wife, Betty, at the Union Bank of Switzerland in Lausanne. Both wives

Agile, Lee testified that he and another Prigntec executive discussed hiring "hit men" to murder other corporate officials who they feared would expose the payoffs to government authorities. Lee said that he considered eliminating the chief financial officer and another division vice-president by using a massage machine or car crash.

In addition, lawyers for Prigntec's trustee-in-bankruptcy have charged in U.S. district court in Wilmington, Del., that the highest officials of General Dynamics were aware of fraudulent activity and attempted to cover it up—in part by giving Veloutsos a seat on the board of directors in 1980 and by procuring him in 1981 from his position as

head of its Electric Boat division in Groton, Conn., to executive vice-president. Raul David Berger, an ex-convict, had to bankruptcy trustee Bernstein. "General Dynamics was in on this conspiracy right from the beginning," Berger told U.S. district court Judge Walter K. Stapleton last September that "General Dynamics either acquiesced in or encouraged the Veloutsos-Giffland extortion scheme." General Dynamics, which has retained the highly respected Chicago law firm of Jenner & Block, has denied all such allegations.

The scheme, as outlined in dozens of court documents filed with the Wilmington district court, began when

To hide the payments, Berger alleged that Davis and Lee set up or used more than 10 companies, including five with Quebec addresses—Futura International Ltd., Irving Equipment Sales Ltd., Cryogen Industries Co. Ltd., Montreal Shipping Ltd. and Joliet Systems of Canada Ltd. of Montreal. According to Berger, Prigntec allegedly retained these entities to provide consulting services on the contracts. Veloutsos had avoided in Prigntec. No such services, he charged in court, were ever provided but Prigntec sent purchase orders and paid invoices, creating a cash fund from which payments to Veloutsos and Giffland allegedly were then withdrawn,



Veloutsos, shipyard owner of extortion, a suicide and a blizzard of ongoing lawsuits

General Dynamics hired Veloutsos and Giffland from Quebec's Davis Shipbuilding to run the Quincy shipyard in 1971. Soon after, according to the grand jury indictment, Davis, who had extensive business dealings in Canada's shipbuilding industry, told Prigntec's directors that the firm would win subcontractors worth many millions if it made "useful, undivulged connections payments, or kickbacks." The payments allegedly amounted to 10 per cent of the contracts' value, more than \$50 million, Berger said in court that Prigntec recovered the kickbacks by overcharging General Dynamics for work, and Veloutsos, as head of the Quincy shipyard, authorized payments for the overcharge.

After via the Bank of Nova Scotia in Grand Cayman Island. The cash transfers were confirmed by credit memos sent by mail. But in some instances cash was delivered by courier. Only a month before Prigntec went bankrupt in March, 1979, Davis set up a new Fort Lauderdale, Fla.-based company, IOT Corp., and allegedly arranged with Veloutsos and Giffland to have all of Prigntec's remaining General Dynamics subcontractors transferred to the new firm. Another \$2 million was transferred to the Swiss accounts of Giffland and Veloutsos after IOT was formed.

In 1980 Prigntec's bankruptcy trustee, Bernstein, took sworn depositions from both Veloutsos and Giffland, with

GD counsel present. As a result of those depositions, Bernstein issued releases to the principal players—Veloutsos, Giffland, Davis, Mark Dersuche and General Dynamics—which protected them from civil suits. But later Bernstein discovered the existence of the Swiss bank accounts. As a result, he filed the civil suit against the men.

At virtually the same time, General Dynamics was under intense pressure in Washington because of cost overruns on the submarine program. Admiral Hyman Rickover (retired), the feisty naval overseer of procurement for nuclear submarines, accused GD of overcharging. He led a three-year anti-defraud probe produced no indictment, and the navy eventually settled with GD, paying the company an extra \$500 million. At the time, Veloutsos was GD's most powerful lobbyist. He appeared frequently in Capitol Hill, arguing the legitimacy of the company's invoices. However, the justice department never questioned Veloutsos. Raul Berger "Suppose that these two powerful executives (Veloutsos and Giffland) were exposed as having been these things," he said. "This would have brought on not only substantial and severe administrative action against GD by the United States of America, but possibly even termination of the billions of dollars of contracts." From his sanctuary in Greece, where he confessed his efforts to negotiate a limited immunity agreement with federal prosecutors, Veloutsos claimed to have documents of material interest relating to GD contracts. Among the private federal prosecutors were most anxious to acquire internal GD memoranda detailing cost estimates. If Veloutsos proved able to produce documents which included detailed estimates for the same jobs, it seemed inevitable that the records would incite in Congress and within the administration for a new investigation of GD's controversial deals. Rickover, Veloutsos now says, was right all along. Davis Lewis, the 60-year-old chairman of GD, strongly denies the allegations. Said Lewis: "We don't think we're doing anything wrong." He and other friends of the corporation have been lobbying intensely in Washington in recent weeks in an attempt to head off a possible reopening of the investigation. If it should be verified, GD might have to repay the government as much as \$5 billion. But easy lawyers and other observers believe that because of its political power and its complex relationship with the navy, which is in the sole supplier of the F-16 fighter and the Trident submarine—it is almost beyond indictment.

There is some speculation by industry observers on why Takis Veloutsos has decided to co-operate with the authorities. Some suggest his change of heart



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was greeted by the suicide of his brother, George, a businessman, in New Rochelle, N.Y., last Nov. 16. That was one day after George had been supposed to arrive after civil war involving the Greek government. George had been up that morning, went to the bathroom after in his house, wrote apologetic notes to his wife and daughter and a cheque to the funeral parlor, held a Smith & Wesson Model 19 revolver to his right temple and pulled the trigger. A post-mortem was conducted, and police are convinced that it was indeed a suicide. Sources familiar with the case say that companies seeking to do business with Velioti often find it inexplicit to conduct a little consulting work as George as well.

Veliotis says one reason he has offered to co-operate with federal investigators is his age at 60, which he claims reigned as a promise to make him chairman. The company gave him his resignation. "We never discussed it," says chairman Lewis. "I did not see Velioti as a [chief executive officer] for 60."

In the meantime, GD has said successfully to impound Velioti's assets in Canada, and the United States as part of an attempt to recover the funds he allegedly siphoned off. These assets include his valued \$1-million, 20-room estate on 4.5 acres in Milton, Mass. (with seven bedrooms, a swimming pool, tennis and squash courts), almost 70,000 shares of stock held by Velioti's Toronto brokerage house, F.H. Denoon, Hodgson Inc., and a Florida condominium in Athens, Velioti rents an apartment in a subdivided house opposite the mansion of the League of Greek States, the prestigious suburb of Falls Parkville. His lawyer, Lukanos, said last week that Velioti was travelling in Greece and could not be contacted. His associates made his by the front gate of his residence.

But Velioti has not been completely idle in Greece. In November he said GD for \$142 million in damages, claiming that the ancient representative houses from the impounded assets. And he has filed a libel suit in Greece against New York magazine for a Feb. 30, 1984, article.

The son of a Greek shipowner, Velioti came to Canada in 1968, joining the Hellenic Shipping Line as a first officer. He was a shipowner, a shipbroker, a draughtsman. He rose quickly through the ranks, impressing management with his intellect, his energy and his awesome physical presence. At six feet, five inches, Veliotis towered over most of the Hellenic shipowners. He was running the company, then owned by Canada Steamship Lines Inc., a subsidiary of Power Corp. of Canada.

Once officials remember Velioti as much but fail. "He had enormous capabilities," said Clement Pharis, union

president at Davis, Davis, Velioti's stewardship. "We liked him because he brought us work." But some of the work, others recall, was beyond the firm's capacity. Velioti negotiated one contract for three 90,000-ton oil tankers with Barmine Group, a Greek consortium. Canada Steamship Lines vice-president Gordon Black says Davis lost \$12 million (Cdn) on the Barmine contract. He said: "It was simply a bad deal. The yard was too small to accommodate that kind of work."

Indeed, according to Black, it was not until Velioti had actually left Canada for GD that Davis discovered contractual clauses requiring the firm to pay substantial penalty for late delivery of the tankers. Said Black is an interviewee



Black, as much as \$1.6 billion at stake.

with Modern's. "I left him with almost instant hate. I would not say he deliberately suppressed information, but certainly we were left completely in the dark." Velioti subsequently sought \$105,000 in severance from Davis, but received only \$30,000.

Individuals who worked with Velioti, or knew him socially or professionally, recall him variously as ruthless, charming and sometimes generous. But in dozens of interviews, Modern's found that few people were surprised by the allegations swirling around him. Indeed, most of those questioned said they believed that bribes and kickbacks were standard procedure in the defence-con-

tract industry. Former former associates remember GHILL, originally from Scotland, as an affable, skilled engineer. Former neighbors live in the upper-middle-class district of Milton, Mass., say that the GHILL family long lived in it well. His wife, Betty, played tennis and regularly spent time with Pauline Velioti. GHILL was arrested in Britain last year while he was visiting relatives in Southampton. But a London court released him when the U.S. government failed to submit sufficient evidence to extradite him.

The third alleged conspirator, George Davis, whose trial opens this week, worked in Montreal before joining Frigintep. Davis owned interests in several Canadian companies, which lawyers for Frigintep's bankruptcy trustee alleged in Winnipeg district court last September furnished kickbacks to GHILL, Velioti and himself. The lawyers also asserted that Davis had Canadian partners, Sukhagoo Rose and Dorothea Macdonald, but has found no evidence linking Rose or Dorothea to the scheme. Dorothea, however, was a principal in IOT. For his part, Rose is expected to be a sit witness at the Davis trial in New York this week. An accountant, Rose signed the consulting contract between Frigintep and Pintrac International, giving his address as 360 Sherbrook St. West in downtown Montreal. Coincidentally, another firm allegedly retained by Frigintep—Cryogenic Insulation—used the same address.

Dorothea, who was reportedly recontacted from a heart attack last week, was an available for comment. His Montreal lawyer, André Aronson, refused to discuss the case. But Gertjan Papachristos, an associate of Dorothea's in Jotter Systems Canada (1983) Ltd., denied that Dorothea had played no part in the alleged scheme to defraud GD and Frigintep.

The public record of the Velioti affair raises as many questions as it answers. Many of those questions involve Canadian convictions. Most of the principals, their lawyers and their friends with speak only as background, if at all. But it is clear that the revelations to date are only a fraction of the entire saga. In fact, as an anonymous insider recently advised one of the myriad lawyers involved, the picture that emerges of the Velioti case of the iceberg: it was the tip of the tip. Bernatow, declining comment on the case, nevertheless agreed with that assessment. Still he: "There is an inscription on the National Archives in Washington that says 'The rest is silence.' Two men are walking in the building and one says to the other, 'What does that mean?' And the other says, 'It means you ain't seen nothing yet!'"

With Michael Alagiaris in Athens and Anthony Wilson-Smith in Montreal.

## What the debtors want

A representative of 11 Latin American debtor nations gathered at the Columbus resort city of Cartagena last week to discuss their enormous \$315-billion (U.S.) debt burden, since Western governments and banks were openly concerned about being left in the lurch. But when the two-day conference ended Friday night, the concern faded because the debtor nations slipped short of forming a cartel or calling for a new status in their obligations. Instead, the conference ended in a moderate line, agreeing to set up a series of follow-up regional meetings to monitor the debt problem. Said Colombia's finance minister Edgar Gutierrez: "Debtors and creditor nations should be pleased with the results of the meeting."

Beyond that, the anticipated demands for individual nations from the 11 nations turned into a plan for relief in their final message, they called for increased lending from the World Bank, an end to growing trade protectionism by wealthy nations and a recognition by the West that, too, is responsible for the debt crisis. As well, the debtors indicated that they will reform their economies to help repay what they owe, provided that the wealthy nations ease the sometimes restrictive terms.

Discreet observers from Western banks and governments stayed away from the conference site, confining themselves to the resort's hotel. But they were indirectly responsible for steering the conference on a path of conciliation rather than confrontation, as when it was the fiery anti-West rhetoric of the host, Colombian President Betancur. Betancur. The bankers and industrialized nations made their move long before the conference began their move along a divide-and-rule approach. As Latin again secured one country raised U.S. interest rates, the Western power brokers softened repayment terms for Peru, which had followed harsh International Monetary Fund (IMF) conditions for its economy to the letter. They also promised similar

rewards for belt-tightening to Mexico, which owes \$80 billion, and Brazil. The final communiqué from the meeting of 11 provided few specifics about two major topics of upper limit on interest rates and the possibility of linking repayment terms to a debtor nation's economic strength. It took away the fact that some countries, especially Bolivia and Chile, want to use only a proportion of their hard-currency earnings from exports to repay interest. But



Retention the divide-and-rule approach of Western banks proved effective.

the final statement failed to spell out any definite plan.

There was, however, one outcome note for Western bankers Argentina—currently in the midst of a desperate clash with its creditors and the IMF—will host the next debtors' summit in September. As host, the nonconformist Argentine will set the meeting's agenda and control much of its direction, a prospect that brought little cheer to the foreign bankers. Two weeks ago Argentina, with a total debt of \$40 billion, stashed a token of IMF repudiation in Buenos Aires by rejecting their proposal for an austerity program that Argentina judged to be as rigid as its credit

firming—a move that could dramatically lower their profits.

For now, the Latin American debtors aligned Western fears that they might face a cartel. But that prospect may recede when the Buenos Aires gathering convenes in the fall. Indeed, at roughly the same time that last week's conference ended, 50,000 people gathered in the streets of Buenos Aires to protest IMF pressure. Waved an Argentine foreign ministry official, Oscar Romero: "Now we see the picture—we are not going to persuade the rich countries by playing softball."

—RONALD BLOOM in Cartagena, with Larry Glynn in New York.



# THE SILENT KILLER

By Pat Oshendoff

It is called "the silent killer." At least one in 10 adult Canadians has high blood pressure or hypertension. It strikes senior citizens, hard-driving executives and young men and women. Most of the victims feel perfectly healthy until they are diagnosed and placed on drugs. Then harsh side effects can cause reactions that range from depression to sexual impotence. Around the world, researchers are struggling to develop new hypertension drugs. Others are documenting the effects of lifestyle changes in the prevention and control of the condition. The efforts are urgent. If high blood pressure goes untreated, the consequences can be fatal. Suddenly, and without warning, either because too much blood courses through the body's internal plumbing system or because blood vessels are dangerously constricted, an intolerable pressure can build, causing a vessel to spring a leak or even burst. The result: kidney disease, heart attack or stroke.

Last November Barry Scott, 51, a supervisor at the University of British Columbia bookstore in Vancouver, discovered his hypertension the hard way. Like many people who have undiagnosed high blood pressure, there was no hint of a problem. And because he felt healthy, he had not visited a doctor in six years. "It was a sudden shock to me when I had to go into the hospital for internal bleeding," said Scott. "It seemed that my high blood pressure apparently burst a blood vessel." In a sense Scott was lucky. Since untreated hypertension is seven times more vulnerable to strokes, four times more prone to heart attacks and much more likely to develop kidney disease than people with normal blood pressure, his internal bleeding served as a warning.

The most practical way for a doctor to determine if a patient has high blood pressure is to measure it with a sphygmomanometer (page 38). When a nurse took Scott's blood pressure in the hospital last November, his reading was ex-

traordinarily high: 183/125. The first number, the "systolic" pressure, measures the force of the blood flow when the heart contracts to send blood surging through the system. The second number, the "diastolic" reading, measures the force that remains in the system between heartbeats. It is the lower diastolic pressure that doctors monitor most closely: most feel that a reading of 90 to 104 defines "mild" hypertension, 105 to 139 is "moderate," and 140 and above is "severe." In Western society blood pressure generally increases with age, and doctors consider a reading of 140/90 normal pressure for a 60-year-old. Ten to 25 per cent of adult Canadians have high blood pressure, but as many as 90 per cent of all cases are mild.

**Imbalance:** Although doctors disagree about the underlying roots of hypertension, they can usually treat two conditions that cause it: too much blood volume for the vessels to accommodate readily (caused by retention of salt in the body, which attracts excess water) and constricted blood vessels (perhaps due to age, heredity, excess salt, hormonal imbalances or lack of crucial nutrients in the diet). Over the years researchers have noted several characteristics shared by many people with high blood pressure. Some of those risk factors, such as a family history of high blood pressure or the apparent inability of 20 per cent of North American blacks to excrete sufficient quantities of excess salt, are beyond personal control. But others are related to lifestyle choices: a hectic diet, psychological stress, overuse of alcohol and too little exercise.

Barry Scott does not know the cause of his high blood pressure, although his mother also had it. But now he is more careful about his diet, restricts his intake of salt, walks as many as five kilometers a day and, because he keeps his feelings to himself and considers himself "a tense person, a worrier," he tries to relax more and worry less. Since



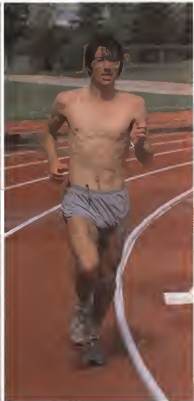
Barry Scott (left) and his mother (right) are both hypertensive.

treatment) for his hypertension began in November—he now takes three drugs—his blood pressure has failed to normal. But 27-year-old Paul Johnson, a recent graduate from a 56-campus teaching college, is sure that his high blood pressure is due to his weight. Johnson, who is six feet tall and weighs 268 lb, learned that he had hypertension when he was only 13 years old. Although pills and restricted diets have helped to lower his blood pressure to about 120/90 from 180/115 three years ago, he wishes he did not have to take drugs. “I am not satisfied with myself,” Johnson admitted. “If I could maintain my ideal weight, they would consider taking me off the drugs.”

**Diuretics:** Although there is no cure for hypertension, drugs can control the condition. Once doctors determine the drug or combination of medications for an individual patient, blood pressure generally drops dramatically. Diuretics (or “water pills”) increase urination and rid the body of excess salt and water. As blood volume decreases, blood pressure falls. The other common drugs for hypertension, beta blockers, inhibit messages that under normal circumstances would stimulate the organs to beat more forcefully during periods of stress (page 27).

But medication has drawbacks. Internist and endocrinologist Victor Verbo, director of the department of medicine at Mount Sinai Medical Center in Cleveland, Ohio, observes, “A drug is basically a poison with desirable side effects.” The best-known “poisonous” effect of the widely used diuretic is to drain the body not only of excess water and salt (sodium in the form of sodium chloride), but of potassium as well. Because potassium deficiency may cause irregularities in the heartbeat and possibly even sudden death, some physicians prescribe potassium supplements in the form of pills.

Antihypertensive drugs also carry many other side effects. Pharmacologist, a 61-year-old retired hospital worker from Vancouver, said that while she took isobutelin, a beta blocker, she perceived so much that “my glasses would slip off my face.” Another drug made her cry so much that she became “hysterical,” wrote out “Beta Maximal,” a 61-year-old Montreal dentist, also experienced depression, as well as “terrible nightmares,” while taking fudural, a beta blocker. The depression disappeared when his doctor switched him to another beta blocker, Altinil by Ayerst, etc., a Winnipeg businessman who has just started taking Puroxene, a diuretic, was horrified when she noticed hair growing on her face. Other patients complain that antihypertensive drugs



Cost: what will happen to patients who remain on these drugs for 10 years?

raise sexual impotence or aggravate other ailments such as gout or diabetes, while doctors sometimes detect changes in their patients' blood cholesterol levels. Although such reactions may occur in a minority of patients, consumers and doctors are questioning the belief that all hypertensive patients need medication for life. Asks Verbo, “How do we know what will happen to patients who remain on these drugs for 10 years?”

**Patients:** But help may be on the way. In 1980 pathologist Arvid Carlberg of Queen's University in Kingston, Ont., discovered a remarkable natural substance, secreted by the heart itself, which he says simultaneously dilates blood vessels, decreases the heart rate

## An arsenal of drugs

U ntil the 1970s a diagnosis of hypertension amounted to a death sentence. Doctors knew little about the condition, and no drugs existed to control it. Enlightened Dr. Marc Cantin, of the Clinical Research Institute of Montreal “We could tell a patient to make out his last will and testament.” But now an arsenal of drugs is available to help lower blood pressure in a variety of ways. All have advantages and drawbacks. Among the most commonly prescribed:

**First-choice drug in older patients.** But the drugs can also cause the kidneys to eliminate sodium along with the sodium. In some cases a potassium deficiency can lead to an irregular heartbeat, which could cause the heart to stop altogether. To avoid the problem doctors sometimes prescribe a potassium supplement to patients along with a diuretic. Still, the drugs can aggravate diabetes and gout and increase the risk of heart attack.

**Beta Blockers:** A newer class of drugs called beta blockers, originally developed 15 years ago and used to fight heart problems, is now used to treat hypertension. Beta blockers inhibit messages that are relayed between nerve endings and a key nerve receptor, called a beta receptor. That under normal conditions orders the heart to speed up and beat more forcefully under stress. Beta blockers can produce minor side effects, including fatigue and cold hands and feet.

**Centrally Acting Drugs:** If a hypertensive's blood pressure remains dangerously high or if a person suffers unusual side effects from diuretics and beta blockers, the physician's next choice may be one of several drugs that inhibit the involuntary nerves that control the cardiovascular system. The medication causes small blood vessels and decreases the force with which the heart beats. However, it can also produce fatigue and drowsiness.

**Calcium Blockers:** Calcium in the walls of blood vessels works in tandem with other chemicals to trigger muscle contractions. Calcium blockers inhibit the effect of calcium, and as a result arterial walls relax and blood pressure is lowered. Dr. John Ross, chief of medicine at St. Paul's hospital in Vancouver, said that another class of hypertension drugs known as vasodilators, which work on the same principle, can sometimes cancel out their beneficial effects by sending signals to the heart to pump faster because blood pressure is reduced. For some unknown reason, calcium blockers are generally much less likely to produce that side effect.

Although high blood pressure can be adequately controlled in almost all hypertension cases by the lifetime use of drugs, researchers say that the next frontier of hypertension drug therapy will likely involve the development of “smart” medicines that can deliver their own signals, which researchers believe have already been entirely free of side effects. For Canada's burgeoning hypertension that could be a cheerful development.

—DOUG MILLER



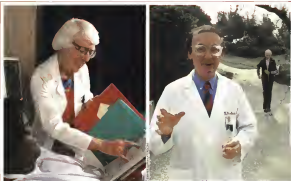
Center: you could tell a patient to make out his last will and testament

and promotes salt and water secretion. “There is nothing new as potent,” said Carlberg. “And because it is a naturally occurring hormone, the chances are good that it will not have side effects.” Other research groups, in Montreal and St. Louis, Mo., have also synthesized the hormone, which Carlberg called cardiotonin. “We hope to use this in people as fast as we can,” declared disease researcher Marc Cantin of the Clinical Research Institute of Montreal, “as the substance is ‘natural’ and not a synthetic ‘drug’ (Ayer).”

Despite the promise of the heart hormone, no drug is likely to become a magic bullet to cure or even treat all

**Antihypertensive Diuretics:** Diuretics, or “water pills,” promote the excretion of sodium, which is directly associated with high blood pressure, through urination. According to Cantin, the precise link between sodium and blood pressure remains unclear. But doctors believe that excess sodium enters the layer of muscle cells in the walls of small arteries where it triggers muscle contractions, which, in turn, narrow the arteries. By inducing relaxation in the blood, diuretics help to keep the arteries relaxed.

Dr. John McKenna of Winnipeg, president of the Canadian Hypertension Society, said that diuretics work well as a



Durkin (left): Hories: some patients professionalize hypertension and say "the doctor will take care of it"

## COVER

causes of the condition, they realize that there are probably several different types of hypertension, each of which must be treated differently. As a result, many researchers have concluded that tailoring nondrug treatments that will work for different patients is as important as pursuing drug research. By encouraging patients to lose weight, eat manner stress more effectively, they hope to reduce the amount of drugs that some patients need. In other cases they hope to manage mild hypertension without drugs and ease some patients off medication completely.

**Atkins!** Still, there are critics of almost every nondrug treatment of high blood pressure. For more than 30 years physicians advocated reducing the amount of salt in diets, the most prevalent nondrug treatment for high blood pressure. But most doctors now feel that only about 50 per cent of hypertension actually lower their blood pressure through strict low-salt diets. Then some leading world advocates of salt reduction have second thoughts. Nephrologist and internist Lei Pao of Tufts University in Medford, Mass., perhaps best-known for his studies of salt intake and hypertension in premature societies, said, "We are now looking at the sodium-potassium ratio rather than just sodium." Instead of simply reducing salt, he suggested that patients also must increase the consumption of potassium,

which is found in fresh fruits and vegetables.

While some researchers are chipping away at the salt theory, Dr. David McCarron, a nephrologist and chief of the hypertension clinic at the Oregon Health Sciences University in Portland, attacks the entire concept. In a study released last week in the Washington-based journal *Science*, he claims that the culprit is not too little salt; the problem is too little exercise. In fact, McCarron insists low-salt diets actually can cause high blood pressure by inhibiting the benefits of exercise, which he believes helps to relax blood vessel walls. Said McCarron: "You need a normal amount of sodium in order for sodium to express its antihypertensive effects." He added that people can acquire the necessary sodium by consuming three servings of milk products every day. While conceding that McCarron's caloric hypothesis is worth exploring, most experts are skeptical. Some critics question his ties with the U.S. dairy and salt industries. But McCarron told *Medline* that the Institute funded only five per cent of his work and that he wants "to be judged on the basis of my science, not on personal opinion."

With the value of salt-reduction treatments increasingly under attack, doctors are placing new emphasis on another treatment for high blood pressure: weight loss. Said U.S. hypertension authority Harriet Durkin, director of the cardiovascular research and

training centre at the University of Alabama in Birmingham and a former president of the American Heart Association: "The evidence about obesity is so clear. Since the Second World War we have known with great certainty that weight reduction lowers blood pressure not only in hypertensives but in people with normal blood pressure as well."

**Nonstress.** As for psychological stress, which patients often consider to be a prime cause of their hypertension, most authorities believe that it is too early to draw conclusions about the importance of stress management in the control of high blood pressure. Many doctors advocate relaxation techniques such as meditation. But experts such as Jane Irvine, a research associate at Toronto General Hospital, question whether techniques that lower blood pressure in controlled laboratory conditions will work in normal situations at work or at home. Said Kathleen Light, a University of North Carolina physiologist: "I do not think that anyone would say stress alone causes hypertension. Most feel it is a contributing factor."

But information from research laboratories now suggests that stress can change body chemistry. Light, for example, found that psychological stress reduces salt retention in some people who have a family history of hypertension. And at the University of Montreal, physiologist Jacques deChamplain, a former president of the Canadian Hypertension Society, found that about



Irvine: antihypertensive drugs can cause impotence and depression

one-third of hypertensives have higher levels in their blood of hormones exerted by the central nervous system called "cortisol analogs" than people with normal blood pressure. Other researchers have discovered the same phenomenon among people under psychological stress. DeChamplain explained: "Some hypertensives seem to have overactive sympathetic nervous systems. This opens the possibility of more rational treatment—aligning the proper drug to correct [the type of] hypertension."

**Lifestyle.** Because of the current confusion over drug and lifestyle treatments for hypertension, it is not surprising that two recent authoritative reports—one by the U.S. National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute, the other by the Canadian Hypertension Society—offered different prescriptions for physicians in search of answers. While both studies urged new starting points for prompt treatment of hypertension, the U.S. report last month advocated a broader approach. The Institute called for a revision of past practice, in which U.S. physicians generally began treating patients for hypertension only if their diastolic pressure was 100 or higher. The U.S. report also emphasized the importance of lifestyle changes in the treatment of hypertension.

The new proposals would have doctors advise Americans with diastolic readings of 96—an additional 2.5 mmHg people—to stimulate salt, lose weight, attend stress management workshops,

get regular exercise and reduce alcohol consumption. The report also recommended that physicians prescribe drugs for patients with readings of 95, in addition to urging lifestyle changes. Two weeks later the Canadian report, however, made the recommendation that professional treatment should start at a reading of 100 or higher; patients should restrict salt and lose weight. The new Canadian standard, five points lower than the old, would mean medical treatment for an additional 250,000 Canadians. The report, which was more conservative in both drug and lifestyle prescriptions than that of the U.S. institute, virtually ignored the areas of stress management and exercise, while noting in passing that obesity is a risk factor. On one point both reports agreed: hypertensives who take diuretics should cut their diet in half to lessen the chances of potassium loss.

Commenting on the differences between the two documents, the president of the Canadian Hypertension Society, John McKenney, a professor of internal medicine and pharmacology at the University of Manitoba, said: "The U.S. approach is to say 'Let's go! if there is reasonable evidence. But Canadians tend to say, 'Let's make sure the evidence is swarthy before we recommend to everybody that they get into potentially dangerous treatment.'" In defense of the more forceful U.S. recommendations, Harriet Durkin, chairman

## A question of measurement

For many people one of the most common elements of a routine physical examination—the blood pressure reading—is also the most mysterious. In fact, the life-saving procedure is relatively simple. In most cases, a doctor inflates a rubber cuff around a patient's arm and reads a reading such as "130/80." The numbers indicate the varying pressure of the blood flowing through the arteries. Soviet military surgeons first developed the instrument, called a sphygmomanometer, in the 1890s. It was designed to be used on soldiers who were injured in accidents or warlike in order to diagnose low blood pressure due to shock, injury or loss of blood. Today it is a feature of the routine examination and is used primarily to check for high blood pressure.

**Pressure.** The cuff incorporates a pressure gauge and a small pump. To read blood pressure the physician wraps the cuff around a patient's arm, then uses a stethoscope to listen to the pulse in an artery. As the doctor pumps air into the cuff, blood circulation is cut off. The effect is like bending a garden hose while the water is running: the force needed to stop the flow measures the pressure. But blood pressure in an artery. As the doctor releases the air, he or she reads the sound waves that the "systolic" and the "diastolic" measurements while the cuff is being deflated. The diastolic measurement records the pressure in the system between heartbeats. The systolic measurement records that a doctor relies on to determine whether or not a patient's blood pressure is reaching dangerous levels. A normal diastolic reading generally ranges from 60 to 90. A doctor must repeatedly take blood pressure readings over a period of time to accurately diagnose hypertension.

Dr. Thomas Wilson, a professor of pharmacology at the University of Saskatchewan, says that the blood pressure readings can be misleading if a subject is nervous, if the patient's arm is thick because of obesity or if the arteries have hardened as a result of disease or age. The result, added Wilson, will be that the "blood pressure can be high" and give a reading that is erroneously high.

Scientists consider the cuff system to be 80-per-cent accurate, and researchers continue to make refinements as hypertension patients become more involved in their own care. In 1980, for example, a \$100 electronic cuff that hypertension can use to monitor their own blood pressure at home when they are more likely to be relaxed.

of the pool of experts who probed the report, declared, "It is very clear that increased morbidity and mortality from hypertension also begins even lower than 90. It begins to rise in the 80s."

Whatever the mandates of medical bodies, the controversies over which drugs to use and which lifestyle changes to make are certain to continue. Still, the most significant risk factor for high blood pressure—heredity—cannot be changed. Robert Cook, a 27-year-old graduate student in animal physiology at University of Manitoba, and a distance runner, says that he is "not a totally relaxed person all the time." But apart from that, he has found nothing to account for his "borderline" hypertension (diagnosed at 120/100 when he was 30) other than his family's history.

The heredity factor is causing some hypertension experts to view the condition in a new light. Alabama's Dantze, for one, now suspects that all current hypertension—except that small minority whose condition is due to organic causes, including narrowed arteries to the kidney or adrenal gland tumors—have inherited a predisposition toward hypertension.

**High-and-mixed.** If experts like Dantze, deChamplain and others are correct, hypertension is emerging as a complex disorder, several different subgroups of hypertension, for whom both the triggers and the treatments for the condition will be different. In the future, sample tests could determine which type of hypertension a patient has, and then physicians would know which drugs and lifestyle therapies to use. Already, noted doctor Vague Elford, director of the department of family medicine at the Calgary General Hospital, laboratory tests can generally determine whether hypertensive patients have the problem of excess blood volume or constricted blood vessels. Said Elford, "Although we do not have a good handle yet on the percentages of patients that fall into these two groups, we do know that both blockers are most helpful with patients who have constricted vessels, and diuretics work well with those who have salt and water retention." But even that distinction in treatment, Elford maintained, has not altered many in all doctors.

But, although many hypertensive patients are forced into a bit-and-but drug regimen before doctors find an "optimum," there are some doctors. Paula Berry, 39, a retired medical social worker who lives in Long Bay, Nfld., learned about her high blood pressure (200/110) in 1976. It dropped quickly when her doctor prescribed the first drug. Now Berry is almost a model patient in her garden, walks her beagle, Pippin, takes her pills faithfully and has

never experienced side effects. With a reading of 120/80, she declared, "I saw how the blood pressure of a young adult, so I don't worry about it at all."

Despite official Canadian cautions about the effectiveness of lifestyle changes, the only way to determine which medical treatments are best with which types of patients is to try them. Although many Canadian physicians are optimistic about medical therapy, Cleveland's Victor Vertes is the exception. Last week Vertes opened the first North American medical hypertension treatment center, which integrates several different lifestyle therapies, weight reduction, relaxation therapy, salt reduction and aerobic exercise including jogging. Already, said Vertes, is a pilot

themselves. Observed the University of Calgary's Elford, "Patients have tended to professionalize their hypertension, in any 'the doctor will take care of it.' Instead, he hopes that the public will recognize that hypertension is a condition for which patients should assume responsibility for modifying lifestyle patterns." One of Elford's patients, Jerry Freuter, an assistant secretary treasurer at Canadian Freightways Ltd. in Vancouver, was able to do just that. Four years ago Freuter, an otherwise healthy 50-year-old, had a blood pressure reading of 180/110. He took a diuretic and a beta blocker religiously, and controlled his weight and his salt intake. He also remained active. Last year Elford treated him from his medication, and the



Procter and daughter Pichler: 'It's just easier to get a patient on pills.'

project he has lowered the blood pressure of 85 of 90 patients to the point at which they have stopped drug treatments. "We are in an era in which patients want to participate in their own treatment," said Vertes. But other doctors, perhaps discouraged by watching too many hypertension patients fail to maintain healthy lifestyles, are not as optimistic. "It is just easier to get patients on pills," said McMaster University's Dr. David Rabinov, who helped to formulate the old (1977) set of standards for the Canadian Hypertension Society. "They simply rarely better with pills than with lifestyle changes."

The true optimists believe that people with hypertension must learn to live

today. Freuter's blood pressure is normal. By assuming an active role in their own treatment—by taking medications as prescribed, reporting side effects and adopting better ways of living, Canada's 1.5 million to two million hypertension patients may well be able to do more than lower their own blood pressure and, potentially, save their own lives. They may also provide valuable information on treatments and contribute as much as the researchers who uncover the causes and doctors who prescribe the pills in the fight against the silent killer.

With Patricia Altmeyer, Jane Rogers and David Elford.

## Exploring the cultural connection

In the search for answers to the cause and the cure of the condition of hypertension, some 30 years ago North American researchers began to look for clues in other cultures. Their search led them to some startling and tantalizing discoveries. Although there is a significant hypertension problem in Canada, with at least 50 per cent of adults suffering from high blood pressure, there are areas in which the condition is even more prevalent. In Japan and Korea about half of the adult population suffers from hypertension, and as a result,

Dr. Lot Page, a professor of Internal Medicine at Tufts University in Medford, Mass., has assigned the groups, which include Iranian nomads, Chinese mountain dwellers and various Melanesian tribes in the Solomon Islands, as an attempt to find the common physical denominators in a diverse sample of subjects. Said Page, "The thing that makes these people particularly fascinating is that they are from many different racial groups, live in many different habitats and eat different diets so that it is easy to figure out what is

world—the inhabitants of the northern Japanese prefecture of Aomori—also consume a diet consisting of only as much as 1½ ounces daily, mostly in a simple cooked rice, a fermented bean paste. At least one group that shares the active, primitive, nomadic of the non-hypertensive groups, the nomadic tribes of the Kalahari in the same level of hypertension as North Americans—but it also consumes about the same amount of salt.

Cultural variations within Canada appear to support Page's theories that a lack of potassium (found in fruits and vegetables) in the diet may also be a critical factor in hypertension. Dr. George Podar, associate dean of community medicine and a professor of clinical epidemiology at Memorial University of Newfoundland in St. John's, said that his studies of the province's outport coastal communities indicate that almost one-third of the adult inhabitants suffer from hypertension. Although their salt consumption is only a little higher than that of the average Canadian, they consume less potassium, sodium and magnesium, elements that keep the cardiovascular system in good working order. Said Podar, "It looks like the critical balance of sodium and potassium is important."

**Potassium.** But other researchers point to still other variables to explain differences in blood pressure between nations. In Rio de Janeiro, a consistent and epidemiological at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, said that, although salt does appear to be significant, obesity, genetic makeup and other factors may also be important factors. Worth's research points to obesity as one of the major reasons why natives of the Tokelau Islands in the South Pacific Ocean who migrate to urban centres in New Zealand have higher levels of blood pressure than islanders who stay at home and why their blood pressure returns to normal when they return home. It remains constant among islanders who do not migrate.

Researchers say that they do not have enough data from different parts of the world to solve the continuing mystery of blood pressure variations. They do have a project that the United Nations-sponsored World Health Organization will launch this year will study blood pressure levels in the populations of 50 countries around the world and will also collect information on other lifestyle-related non-genetic factors. The startling differences between cultures may point researchers in the right direction at last.

—PATRICIA HENRY



A Tokyo restaurant: combing the world's cultures to find a common denominator.

the incidence of strokes is extremely high. And yet hypertension is virtually unknown among the Yanomama Indians of northern Brazil. The differences have prompted a flurry of detective work by prominent scientists in North America, and their findings are conflicting.

**Simple.** Researchers have discovered at least 30 societies scattered throughout the world in which hypertension is, or was until recently, almost nonexistent. Manover, in those societies, unlike Canada and other developed Western nations, blood pressure does not increase with age. Instead, it remains the same—and even declines in some cases—once an individual reaches adulthood.

But even when the diets of the groups have remained in relative isolation and maintained their traditional, primitive diets. Their members are lean and active and do not gain weight as they grow older. At the same time, their diets, although diverse, all have a low salt content—in most cases, less than one-third of the typical North American salt consumption of about half an ounce daily—while being high in potassium. Page is convinced after analyzing many possible factors that the explanation for these immunity to hypertension rests principally in their diet. He said that his theory is corroborated by the fact that the most hypertensive people in the



# Echoes of a wartime miscalculation



Miki's refusal to take responsibility for a previous government's actions

By Robert Black

**T**he Japanese Canadian Feb. 28, 1942, is a day of infamy that is when the Canadian government authorized the internment of about 20,000 Canadians of Japanese descent, along with the confiscation of their property. Last week, more than 42 years later, Multiculturalism Minister Daniel Glinette issued regrets in the House of Commons on behalf of the government and announced the establishment of a \$5-million fund to combat racial prejudice. But he rejected suggestions that the government authorize a cash payment of as much as \$500 million. As a start, the move pleased some members of the Japanese-Canadian community but it angered others who wanted redress and who claimed that the government had not consulted the right people. Still Toronto novelist Ay Kogawa, a member of the National Association for Japanese Canadians. "The only thing that will result is outrage from our community."

In the Commons, Glinette, responding to an all-party report on race relations, stated, in part: "The government of Canada regrets... the deprivation and hardship suffered by many members of the Japanese-Canadian community during the Second World War and its imme-

as well as lost farms in Alberta. Roughly 17,000 of the interned were Canadian citizens, naturalized or Canadian-born. Even after the war the government presented them from returning to their original locations until 1949.

The Canadian movement for redress got its impetus from similar U.S. events in the early 1970s. Bills are still pending before the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives to provide an apology and \$1.5 billion in compensation. Earlier this year an all-party Canadian parliamentary committee produced a report, *Equality Now!*, recommending, among other things, an official acknowledgment of mistreatment and compensation negotiations with formerly interned Japanese Canadians. Then the issue exploded politically in April when Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau said in the Commons that he did not favor compensating the Japanese Canadians. *Said Trudeau:* "I am not inclined to envisage questions of compensation for acts that have simply discoloured our history in the past... I find it more important to be just to our race."

Complicating the issue is the fact that the Japanese-Canadian community is itself divided on the issue of compensation. National association president Miki said that his organization is still considering several alternatives, including a bid for combined individual and group compensation, and the association intends to submit a bid to the government soon. Miki also criticized the government for adopting a position that was similar to that of George Innes of Toronto, the chairman of the association's redress subcommittee. But, Miki added, it did not reflect the majority viewpoint within the association. Last week the association disavowed Innes's committee.

For his part, Innes said in the Commons that he spoke in the community's name for the national association—and "as far as I'm concerned the radicals have taken over." He called Glinette's announcement a "good first step." But the dispute made it clear that a vocal segment of the Japanese-Canadian community will continue its efforts to redress the injustice and would want to find a satisfactory resolution of their grievance.

Glinette's first step



Craighton (standing), Glinette's focused purse strings in a fight for the news market

## PRESS

# A battle for survival

By Ian Austen

**F**or A. Roy Megarry, publisher of the Toronto-based *Globe* and *M&M*, the quality of corporate life has improved dramatically over the past two years. In the spring of 1982, Megarry not only faced a fiercely competitive Toronto newspaper market—the only one in Canada with three English-language dailies—but turmoil in the newspaper as a result of recession-induced staff cutbacks. But this week Megarry is sending out one of his strongest signals yet that the *Globe* (circulation 393,000) is loosening its purse strings to join an all-out battle with its local rivals, the top-selling *Toronto Star* (daily circulation 400,000) and the lately reborn *Toronto Sun* (288,000). In a break with its 141-year-old tradition of morning publication, the *Globe* will hit its downtown Toronto street boom with a fresh afternoon edition at about 3 p.m. The aim is to increase the paper's presence in the Toronto area, which accounts for about 200,000 daily sales.

But Megarry's opponents are not *des* the *Star* and the *Sun* are also increasing the stakes in the fight for circulation and advertising. Indeed, while *Globe* employees were scrambling to prepare the first 2000 pages of their after-

noon paper last week, the *Sun* announced a surprising appointment: Megarry's Toronto chairman, Paul Goffrey, possibly the city's best-known municipal politician but, by his own admission, a newspaper skeptic, will replace Douglas Colquhoun as the new publisher in September. Craighton, who had held the post since the *Sun's* founding in 1961 and who remains as president of the paper's holding company, which now owns papers in Calgary, Edmonton and Houston, Tex., will concentrate on his corporate duties.

The *Star* is recent months has moved further into the *Globe's* traditional stronghold of foreign and national coverage. Since the new year it has shifted one bureau from Edmonton to Vancouver and set up new operations in Winnipeg and Halifax. As well, the paper is currently considering opening more foreign bureaus, in addition to the ones it has in London and Washington.

Goffrey refused to predict what effect his appointment will have on the *Sun*. "I do not want to walk in with a preconceived style," he said. But neither Megarry nor David Jolley, president of *Toronto Star* newspaper Ltd., expected that their new counterpart's amateur status will provide them with any advantage. Indeed, both followed a similar

path themselves into publishing from management consulting. Toronto's press war is heating up at a time when all three papers appear to be very profitable. The *Globe's* owner, Toronto-based Thomson Newspapers Ltd., does not break out the paper's profits from those of its roughly 150 other North American dailies. And both the *Star* and the *Toronto Sun* posted healthy profits in the first few months of this year.

Megarry said the *Globe's* survival still depends largely on its efforts to distribute the paper across the country. The paper now produces a streamlined national edition in five satellite printing plants across the country. Said Megarry: "The national edition is unquestionably contributing to the bottom line. But it is not a matter of whether or not it makes money—our very survival would be in question now if we had not gone that route." Still, after concentrating on the national market for almost five years, the *Globe* has recently turned considerable attention to its performance in Toronto. Coverage of business, sports and non-news features has improved in Toronto-area editions, and since March local readers have received a section devoted to regional news, traditionally the paper's weakest.

But the introduction of the new late edition runs contrary to the trend that has seen afternoon papers disappear or move into the morning market across the continent. The *Star*, which has an afternoon paper since its inception in 1992, spent between \$1.5 million and \$2 million in 1981 to add a morning edition and it is now shifting its subscribers' loyalties to the morning paper.

The new afternoon edition, like the *Star's*, is, essentially, what is the upside of the morning edition. About half of the early edition's news pages can be changed to include late-breaking news, updated weather reports, sports and business items.

Megarry said that innovations have succeeded in attracting new advertising, and the *Star's* Jolley admits that this year the *Globe* has had larger advertising volume gains than either he or his rival. But he expects the *Star's* return to market. Many longtime *Globe* customers in southern Ontario and the Ottawa area have complained about the late national edition, which they now receive instead of the full Toronto paper. But, said Megarry, "The *Globe* will be a Toronto paper in Windsor. If they want a Toronto paper, they should buy *The Toronto Star*." Meanwhile, he has turned his attention to another possible boon for Toronto readers: a monthly business supplement that would be delivered with the paper. With his eye on the developing newspaper war, Megarry declared, "You cannot rest on your laurels."







Sweden's Pajal Bix Images: an international language of music and images

## THEATRE

# A magical mix of plays

**T**heatrical companies from Europe, Australia and North America joined in a triumphant Quebec International Theatre Festival to help the province celebrate its 40th anniversary. Scores of actors took to the stage of nine theatres in Quebec City to present a remarkable cross section of international drama—many in their own languages. They also vigorously traded ideas about the nature of their art in round-table discussions and workshops. Artistic director Alexander Hayswater presided to present “completely different” plays—and indeed one Belgian production featured 80 live chickens. Quebec City audiences responded enthusiastically to his programming attendance averaged 80 per cent at the festival, which ended last week.

Organizers spent seven years planning the fortnight and skilfully allocated its \$700,000 budget to combine the classics and the avant-garde. France's *La Comédie Française* presented an innovative interpretation of Molière's *L'École des femmes*, Sweden's Pajal Bix company offered a baroque look at Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, and Holland's *Jan Van der Woude* challenged traditional definitions of theatre with his acrobatic satirical scenes. The language differences of the visiting companies proved to be only a minor problem. As the bilingual Hayswater put it, “If an actor truly understands a text, he can do so beyond language.” Secondly, it was Hayswater's choice of

Canadian theatre that drew the most controversy. The artistic director said that few Canadian plays were available, because of the limited-run subscription seasons common in English-Canadian theatres and what he claimed was the unwillingness of the French-Canadian companies to participate. But critics disputed that and questioned why Calgary's Loose Moose improvisational company—which performed “bare nights, three weeks,” according to one company member—had appeared.

Still, the festival demonstrated that theatre is developing as international language with an increasing emphasis on visual, mime and pure sound elements. An outstanding example was *Nikos de Espana* by the Cuadra Company of Sevilla, Spain, in which violent images, suffering ceremonial music and haunting scene fertility reminded audiences of theatre's ritual and nonverbal origins.

The festival drew to a close on the St-Jean Baptiste holiday weekend with a patriotic revival. Michael Tremblay's *Les Belles Soeurs*. That play's debut 15 years ago marked a turning point in Quebec's spiritual rebirth. The choice was fitting after exploring their own culture, Quebec artists can now confidently embrace the world. The festival showed that the province itself has become an international stage in which both the past and the future have stimulating roles to play.

—MARK CHAMBERLAIN

## PUBLISHING

# In praise of older fiction

**R**eading is well down the list of North American pastimes, but a New Hampshire-based company is making an unusual bid to reverse that trend. In September, the Sunday Novel Corp. will begin giving away a novel each month in 1.6 million copies of Sunday newspapers across the United States, including *The New York Times* and the *Dallas Times Herald*. Printed in glossy paper in magazine format and supported by commercial advertising, the novels will largely be lesser-known short classics of modern literature, published before 1970. The opening selection will be Thornton Wilder's 1927 Pulitzer Prize-winning *The Bridge of San Luis Rey*. In the following months the company will reprint John Steinbeck's *The Pearl*, Somerset Maugham's *The Moon and Sixpence* and Flannery O'Connor's *Ghost in Concrete*. Said president Jack Gervais, 58: “I wanted to get into people's hands some of the great works of the 20th century. The best way is to give them away.”

The venture is a new variation on an old theme. In the 19th century the works of leading contemporary novelists, including Charles Dickens, regularly appeared in serialized form in magazines. After the Second World War, condensed novels enjoyed a vogue in publications including *Roadside Digest* and the now-defunct *Canadian Star Weekly*. In recent years the number of periodicals publishing fiction has shrunk dramatically. John Baker, editor in chief of the New York trade magazine *Publishers Weekly*, believes the trend does not bode well for the *Sunday Novel*. “I don't know why they think there is an appetite,” he said. “People who enjoy fiction get it from the library or the bookstore.”

But Gervais, who says his company has received \$1 million in the program over the past three years, is confident of success. A survey has indicated a high degree of interest among potential readers, and advertisers, who will pay as much as \$50,000 for a full-page ad, have already responded enthusiastically. As well, the company had little difficulty obtaining the publishing rights, largely from the authors' estates. Said Gervais: “We are offering fine literature that is also entertaining. There is less of that around now.” Whether or not his literary blitz succeeds, an idea from the past will give some old favorites a chance to renew their appeal. —GILLIAN MACKEY

# Beta

## Here's all you need to look for in a VCR.

**W**ith so many VCRs on the market to choose from, making the right choice can seem difficult. But it really isn't, if you know what you're looking for.

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Sony, Sanyo and Toshiba are major VCR manufacturers. Between them, they are responsible for all of these major breakthroughs in video technology. A trend which they intend to uphold in the future as they continue to show the world that Beta is indeed all you need to look for in a VCR!

The future is in Beta.

SONY.

SANYO

TOSHIBA

## The joy of gospel music

Two years ago Montreal musician Trevor Payne made a special contribution to the 50th anniversary of the Union United Church, the black community of Montreal's oldest house of worship. Payne, a former rock musician, assembled a 60-member gospel choir made up of parishioners of the

working-class St. James church, former members of a youth choir and "the best room I could talk into singing for us." The concert that followed was so well received that the group decided to stay together. Concerts with Montreal jazz artists Charlie Hadden and Oliver Jones have established the Jubilation Gospel

Choir as one of the city's cultural cornerstones, performing the sort of gospel music seldom heard north of the Mason-Dixon line. This week the choir will open Montreal's International Jazz Festival, along with drummer Buddy Rich. With live performance and several others in the months ahead, the choir is on the verge of greater renown. Said Payne: "We are at the crossroads. This summer is either boom or bust for us."

The Jubilation Gospel Choir is gaining fame not only outside the province but in the United States as well. And national radio and television broadcasts have added to its reputation. Upcoming engagements include August performances at Toronto's Convocation Hall and Stratford, Ontario's 280-seat Festival Theatre. As well, concerts in Cleveland, New York and Boston are now in the planning stage.

From the moment the choir enters from the back of concert halls, swooping rhythmically down the aisle and singing its standard *Highway to Heaven*, it instantly brings sadness to their feet. You are entranced by the choir's infectious enthusiasm and visions of light, soaring harmonies, powerful solos by two female and two male singers, and compact instrumentalists. A typical performance will range from the upbeat *Jesus Dropped the Changer* to the haunting *Sometimes I Feel Like a Motherless Child*. Said Stratford Festival producer Cecil O'Neil: "From the moment I heard them I knew that I had to have them. They make a very special music."

Most critics agree that the key to the group's success is Payne, a relentless perfectionist. Now in his late 30s, he was the leader of the highly successful rock group Trevor Payne and the Treasures in 1969 when he abruptly quit and went back to college to study music. Now, he works full time as director of music at Montreal's John Abbott College. Said Garry Shooklin, entertainment editor of the Montreal *Gazette*: "Trevor is a brilliant, driven man. What he wants, he usually gets." Despite the religious nature of the choir's music, Payne answers questions about the depth of his own belief by saying, "My own religious is music, and here God is made also that's how I see."

Payne's major problem now is dealing with the choir's success. With the group in increasing demand, he will have to pare it down to a more manageable size of 45 members. And singers may soon have to choose between continuing as amateurs or giving up their other jobs to perform professionally. The one thing that Payne says must remain constant is "the sense of joy we get — and give — from this, because it is the key to our existence." And that sense of joy is one that most audiences find hard to resist.

—ANTHONY WILSON-SMITH in Montreal

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It's unequalled, unmet, unchallenged as one of the world's technological masterpieces. It's of course, an Audi. A turbo-charged, 16-valve drive that governs the road with speed, agility and grace. It is, says Europe's Car magazine, "A car that has us rethinking the traditional value." The Audi Quattro. Indeed, without peer.

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## Where does it say HP Sauce is strictly for steak?

You undoubtedly know how beautifully HP Sauce's unique flavour complements the hearty flavour of a good steak. What you may not know is how superbly HP Sauce's tangy, spicy taste goes with all red meats.

Montreal: Your morning bacon, Tonight's ham steak. Liver and cream. If we've always thought of HP Sauce as strictly for steak, you're being far too strict with yourself. Go out on your taste buds often.



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Feature	Tandy 2000	IBM PC
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	(7200)	(2000)
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"Super Clock"	\$445	\$500

Features	Tandy 2000	IBM PC
Standard Memory	128K	64K
Expandable Memory	256K	256K
Capacity Per Drive	10 MB	4 1/2 MB
Clock Speed	8 MHz	4.77 MHz
Microprocessor	80286	8086
Data Path	16-bit	8-bit
Letter-quality Resolution	4	2
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## ADVERTISING

# Two ads in place of one

Until the early 1970s standard television commercials ran for a full minute. Then, the rules that television networks charged for the 30-second spots became so high that manufacturers and advertising agencies lobbied the networks hard to have the time cut in half to reduce the cost. Now advertisers want further changes. They contend that the rates for a 30-second commercial on network prime-time television have again become too high (as much as \$50,000 in the United States and \$15,000 in Canada, depending on the time and program). As a result, they plan to feature two different company products in the 30-second spots for the same price. But the move has already caused controversy among advertising councils and large television networks. They fear that the viewers will ignore the messages if they are bombarded by more commercials—even if they are shorter—on the same period of time.

The Alberto-Culver Co. of Melrose Park, Ill., first introduced the "split 30s" in 1983. In a 30-second period, many U.S. viewers now watch commercials for two Alberto-Culver products—Alberto's shampoo and Sager Twin, an artificial sweetener. Alberto-Culver is considering introducing its new ads in Canada beginning in the fall.

In U.S., the United States Department of Justice brought antitrust charges against the National Association of Broadcasters, and in November, 1982, Washington, D.C., District Court Judge Herold Greene ruled that U.S. broadcasters could not restrict the number of products advertised in any block of commercial time, nor any other independent networks agreed to run the ads. Alberto-Culver said the move paid off and reached an out-of-court agreement last February.

The introduction of the split 30s into Canada may also encounter opposition from program-makers who cite their "viewer factor." Said Frank Rakich, vice-president of sales and marketing for Vancouver's BTV, an affiliate of the national CTV network: "We are basically opposed to it because it will increase the messages that a viewer has to absorb." Clearly, the success of the new 16-second commercial will depend on the tolerance of those who are most affected but have yet to vote on spots for the viewers.

—SUSAN LEBROFF

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**Whitewater Rafting:** Full excitement and wilderness on the Ottawa River. 3 day, 2 night package includes: round trip rail fare, transfers between Ottawa and the complete raft, all meals, 170 days rafting, two kayak instructors, 1724" New Mariner in Kingston, 1204" New Mariner in Kingston, 1204" New Mariner in Kingston.

**Great White Bear Explorer:** A thrilling wilderness experience in Canada's heart. 5 night package includes: round trip rail fare, hotels, some meals, escorted & guided tour, night owl Hudson Bay to Eskimo Point, one day expedition to view Polar bear and other wildlife, transfers and baggage handling.

From \$1277\* Toronto departure  
From \$1241\* Montreal departure

**Panorama with the Whistler:** Grand Whistler Island, New Brunswick, is a gorgeous, unspoiled, and the ideal base for whitewater rafting and birdwatching adventures. 7 night package includes: round trip rail fare with sleeping accommodation, ferry, 5 nights and all meals at The Mariner Inn, resort on Grand Mariner, sightseeing.

From Montreal: 1855\*

**Gateway to Moose:** Discover this spectacular, elegant BC wine resort nestled amid the lakes and forest of southwestern British Columbia. It is an outdoor paradise, a nature lover's dream, a vacationist's wonderland. Travel your way in a special adventure in Moose! Leave for 1921\*, plus applicable rail fare.

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## Kodacolor VR 200.

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A rainy day and not much to do.  
My kids and their friends improvised and came up  
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While they huffed and puffed I photographed them  
with Kodacolor VR 200 film.

I had chosen VR 200 because of its new higher  
speed and extremely fine grain.

I wasn't disappointed.

Kodak had called their new film the most versatile  
colour print film ever.

In both the lighter and darker corners of the  
playroom, I popped this series of photographs,  
while the children tried hard not to pop  
their bubbles.



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## FOR THE RECORD

# Brass turns into gold

**BRASS IN BERLIN**  
The Canadian Brass and the Berlin Philharmonic  
(CBS Masterworks)

It was time for the five members of the Canadian Brass to shed the image they had long cultivated as extroverted pranksters. And they have done so admirably with a delightful set of harmonic arrangements which they perform in seamless concert with five virtuoso brass players from the Berlin Philharmonic. The joyful sounds alternate between vigor and delicacy, and the melody is thoughtful. Even the thinnest obligatory Schubert Canon emerges spiced up and vibrant. Best of all are the tumbling rags and waltzes and echoing effects of Gounod's Violin and Cello sonata. Over the course of the record some marvellous soloists in between some of the pieces were originally composed for 10 brass players, the star began to move greater variety. But each individual piece is radiant. The players turn the sound of brass into pure gold.

**OFFENBACH: Concerto for solo and orchestra, miscellaneous orchestral pieces**  
Cfr. Harney (cello), conducted by Sirak Kussur (MCA Music)

Last September, 18-year-old Canadian cellist Jodi Harney premiered Offenbach's Concerto for solo and orchestra, performing for the first time in a work that had been lost for 130 years. Now she has recorded the concerto, and unfortunately it is an unworthy place of death. The concerto itself is merry, with some clever sections which are mildly interesting for their wistful reminders of Offenbach's Jewish ancestry. But it is little more than a rumbling patchwork, jolly but bland. Harney's formalistic technique, generous tone and flamboyant shiftness are all really in evidence, and she floats Offenbach's inconsequential tunes delicately. Offenbach's reputation is hardly enhanced on the second side in which the Cossack Suite. Offenbach's rascally through four vulgar orchestral works—an equivalent to an equivalent record. It is a sad, inevitable truth that no many forgotten works really deserve their neglect.

—JOHN PEARCE

## Announcing



Maclean's is pleased to announce its 10th National Photo Contest

Your winning photograph could send you on a Deluxe Caribbean Cruise for Two (worth up to \$10,000.)

In addition, 10 winning photographs will receive a \$10,000 prize.

Photographs will be judged by a panel of 10 Maclean's Photo Contest judges.

Prizes will be awarded to the following categories:

1. People  
2. Environment  
3. Nature  
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One prize will be chosen from each of the five Winner prize lists, and each winner will receive a \$10,000 prize.

The contest will be open to all Canadians aged 18 and over. The contest will be open to all Canadians aged 18 and over.

The contest will be open to all Canadians aged 18 and over. The contest will be open to all Canadians aged 18 and over.

Contestants

1. Prize winner will receive a \$10,000 prize. The prize winner will receive a \$10,000 prize.

2. Prize winner will receive a \$10,000 prize. The prize winner will receive a \$10,000 prize.

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15. Prize winner will receive a \$10,000 prize. The prize winner will receive a \$10,000 prize.



Roberts and Rourke: two hungry rebels add to New York's bohemian street life

## FILMS

# A comedy of defiance

**THE POPE OF GREENWICH VILLAGE**  
Directed by Stuart Rosenberg

Several recent films set in New York have seemed to reinforce the image of the city that outsiders love to hate: a grim panorama of vandalized buildings and overcrowded tenements. Fortunately, there is another New York: colorful, brash and vitally human. That is the New York of *The Pope of Greenwich Village*, a funny and unforgoingly entertaining film. When Charlie (Mickey Rourke) and Paula (Eric Roberts) lose their jobs at a fancy restaurant, they find themselves adrift in New York's teeming street life. Richly evoked by director Stuart Rosenberg, the New York of *Pope* reveals a human comedy in which every character survives through his own special brand of chutzpah and savvy deflection.

Merely surviving is of little interest, however, to Charlie and Paula. Both want to succeed. For Paula, success means going to a Frank Sinatra concert and "winning two seats away from Tony Bennett." He goes on to win with Benny (Kenneth McMillan), an ex-con who is plotting a kidnapping job. Paula talks Charlie into joining their adventure, a decision Charlie soon begins to regret. Paula has neglected to tell him that the money they are spending belongs to Bedford Kiddle, a local Mafia leader who loves to back his victims into tiny pits.

One of the most mysterious and compelling aspects about *Pope* is Charlie's trust in the hapless Paula. Roberts (who so brilliantly evokes Paula as a bundle of nerves with more curls than brains) He speaks with outrageous self-confidence and perpetually fantasizes about easy money. Rourke, on the other hand, gives Charlie a compelling air of street-smarts and punky charm. That he falls under Paula's sway is partly an indication of his own desperate need for money. But, even more, Charlie's gullibility suggests a weakness for playing the fool. His weakness leads him even deeper into trouble and infame Paula with her forbidden underlings.

In his final triumph Charlie is like many of the minor characters in *Pope* who make small victories out of their daily struggles. Rosenberg has created his film with near-perfect vignettes of embattled New Yorkers. John Bentley plays a traffic cop with just the right touch of vulgar pomposity. And Gaudinoff gives a winning performance as an agent, however neither who faces down two detectives. Rosenberg has deftly balanced these roles, and others, on the thin line between comedy and grim realism. Like the city it portrays, the film has its dark underside, and yet its witty patter provides plenty of laughter. By softening its darkness with sympathetic and poignant humor, *The Pope of Greenwich Village* achieves a compelling humanity.

—JOHN BURGESS

## Of bosoms and biceps

**RHINERSTONE**  
Directed by Bob Clark

In his shameless attempt to capture the inflated physiques of Daily Fantasy and Sylvester Stallone on-screen, director Bob Clark has spread a predictable—and largely tasteless—romantic comedy. With a lame script that has more stereotypes and flat jokes than a butcher's sing party, *Rhinestone* is built on bosoms, biceps and little else. Set in the world of country music, the movie is a forbidding showcase for some toe-tapping tunes and an endless array of skin-tearing accents.

Singer Jula (Pattinson) is the star attraction at a trendy New York country-western bar. When the bouncer that she can teach any neophyte to sing better than the closure of Johnny Cash on a smelter night, the club's inebriated owner, Freddie High, challenges her to a bet in time. Pagan-style tradition. Jula finds a suitable prize pig in Nick Wastrell (Stallone), a muscle-bound cab driver who smashes his car on drugs a double take at her curvy frame and who loses country music "better than love." She takes Nick home to Tennessee for a crash course in country music, and he scores points for his unique show style. But back in New York, as they prepare for the contest, Nick loses it. And, she goes to Freddie to concede defeat—which means she might as well as him. Nick presents his dubious, urban cowboy routine to the club's toughest audience and wins its approval.

With a script by Stallone and Phil Alden Robinson, *Rhinestone* is as subtle as a Hawaiian shirt. A bodacious room makes Paula's, director Clark's notoriously juvenile sex romp, seem sophisticated by comparison. And Clark compounds the problem by developing this role as much as his main to share off the exaggerated forms of his leads on the stage.

Indeed, *Rhinestone* seems designed to benefit everyone but the audience. The film provides Stallone with a chance to show the tough-guy toughness of Rocky and his last film. His body may be bursting out of the T-shirt but he is strictly a loveable jock who falls for a brazier blonde. And Pattinson, who looks like an oversized Kangas doll in tight denim jeans and low-cut blouses, has an ideal showcase for her latest collection of burlesque songs, which will be sold as the movie's sound track. As a calculated vehicle for its popular stars, *Rhinestone* is long on glitter and short on class.

—NICHOLAS JENSEN





Mayor Ed Koch, Belushi out of control on cocaine, *Quaaludes* and *Cognac*

## BOOKS

# A sordid look at stardom

WIKED, THE SHORT LIFE AND FAST TIMES OF JOHN BELUSHI  
By Bob Woodward  
(Gramercy, 414 pages, \$24.95)

Bob Woodward's controversial biography of the late comedian John Belushi is so revealing about North American show business that it should be circulated in high schools as a cautionary tale for star-struck youth. Woodward's exhaustive portrayal of the drug-sapped entertainment industry has the same effect on the reader as his previous work on Richard Nixon and politics: the business has seldom looked so sordid. The author and his research assistant, John Andersen, have done an impressively thorough job of reporting, but unfortunately Woodward is unable to shake his newspaper habits and has a primitive sense of characterisation. In his books, Belushi's lurid story all too often reads like a congressional committee report.

Wild is fundamentally a story about the American appetite for success and all its rewards. Belushi had no unhappy, deprived childhood as the son of working-class Albanian immigrants in the affluent Chicago suburb of Wheaton, Ill. Malleable at home, he established himself in high school as a star footballer, regular basketball player and an ace of brilliant games. Exploding with confidence, magnetism and sheer outrageousness, Belushi became, at 22, the youngest performer ever to join Chicago's failed Second City comedy troupe.

In quick succession he scored major successes on the New York stage with *Lesser-known*, an television with the innovative show *Saturday Night Live* and in the movies with *Animal House*. His subsequent films did not do as well, but Belushi's fame continued to grow. In 1978 he appeared on the cover of *Newsweek*. The age of 30 he was a millionaire. By 33 he was dead.

Although Woodward pays lip service to the comedian's greater qualities, it is no surprise that his book has been unpopular with the late star's wife and friends. He is scathing in what Belushi's sexual activities, but he is unmercifully explicit in the depiction of his drug consumption. Out of control on cocaine, Quaaludes and Cognac, Belushi was a perfect symbol of a blasted, infatuated Hollywood. Abrasive, obstinate and foul-mouthed, he soon gained a reputation for thoughtless cruelty.

Woodward's warring account of Belushi's short and desperate life will have to suffice until a more talented biographer comes along. The reader gets the distinct impression that the story would have fared better in the hands of a writer like Hunter S. Thompson (*Poor and Lonely in Los Vegas*), who has a good sense of life lived out on the edge. With the usual Woodwardian changes, the reader feels some of the exhilaration of all these wild nights—just the solemn education of the morning after.

—NORMAN SINGER

# The sad legacy of a liberator

LINCOLN  
By Gore Vidal  
(Random House, 457 pages, \$24.95)

In the first three volumes of his *American Orators*—*Burr*, 1976 and *Washington*, D.C.—Gore Vidal poured through archives into the back pages of history power. He sought the rich and famous in compromising positions and, with the keen edge of his wit, slashed the pretensions of heroes including George Washington and Thomas Jefferson. In *Lincoln* (1976 novel) and the fourth book in the chronicle, Vidal scrutinises the United States' most revered president, Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln would seem to be an ideal target for Vidal's brutally acid eye. But his history book breaks the pattern of invective because the author generally likes his subject. And that may be why, when compared to his previous books, *Lincoln* seems so humane, ponderous and sad.

Vidal and the hero of the novel share the same irony, at times cynical, interpretation of the events of the turbulent 1860s. Lincoln only became a hero in the public's eye because his federal Union forces ultimately won the U.S. Civil War—a bloody, bungled affair in which Lincoln himself had indicated. Vidal's honest Abe would have been amazed to know that he would one day be famous as the president who freed the slaves, as the book he expresses a desire to export his Negroes back to the jungle. Besides, the author uses rumors of an assassination plot against Lincoln as the frame for the story—the book ends shortly after actor John Wilkes Booth fires the fatal bullet on April 15, 1865—in a way that leaves the reader under a perpetual cloud of menace, which news of the victories by the Confederate armies under Gen. Robert E. Lee only serves to intensify.

The book describes the Civil War as Lincoln would have experienced it, removed from the carnage. But that point of view forfeits the passion that created the Lincoln legend. The action stays close to both the White House, a feverish, riddled, slowly going mad, an intense in which the president's wife, Mary, is slowly going mad, and the claustrophobic salons of the president's courtier associates in the cabinet. Vidal is skilled at setting each political backdrop scene with painstaking detail, but his obsessive, 19th-century Washington chronicler becomes tedious and irritatingly repetitive in the epic context of the Civil War. Among the book's most curious anis-

ties are scenes of the war's great battles at Bull Run and Atlanta and portraits of the great Confederate leaders, Lee and President Jefferson Davis. Even Booth, the assassin, appears late in the novel.

Still, the portrait of Lincoln is entirely sympathetic and human. An earnest, upright, observing man adept at strategy, talk and statesmanship, he turns a blind eye to the corruption and chaos of his administration—but, slyly, appoints the most astute political figures of his time to his cabinet, "where I can keep an eye on them." Vidal portrays Lincoln's attitude, the quality of his surroundings and his almost suicidal despair with great tenderness. His brief, understated description of the president's address to the people of Gettysburg is profoundly moving. That the book lacks the life of the predecessors, *Mississippi*, too, is the chief narrative of *Burr* and *1776*—that cool, confidential view with the stinging tongue whose own words have shaped the world of his posterity. Instead, *Lincoln* is an old-fashioned historical novel slow, weighty, unexcited and uneventful. In Vidal's eyes, Lincoln was not fighting Confederates who sought to destroy the Union, he was battling greed, hypocrisy and injustice. To the author, Lincoln's murder and the Civil War marked the death of the U.S. revolutionary dream and the birth of a new, materialistic United States spelling for a fight. Vidal notes that legacy with:

—BRADLEY ROBERTSON

## MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

- Fiction  
1 *The Aquitaine Progression*, Jonathan (1)  
2 *The Red, the White & the Blue*, (1)  
3 *Brother of Deceit*, Herbert (2)  
4 *Full Circle*, Strev (2)  
5 *The Walking Dead*, L'Amour (6)  
6 *The League of Nations in Darkness*, Seck (2)  
7 *The War of the Witches*, Williams (10)  
8 *Patrol*, Williams (7)  
9 *Lincoln*, Vidal (1)  
10 *Lord of the Dunes*, Grevelly (2)

## Nonfiction

- 1 *Wingspread*, Jones (1)  
2 *Sea and Desert*, Grevelly (2)  
3 *East of Eden*, Williams (1)  
4 *The March of Paul*, Tushman (3)  
5 *Knock Wood*, Brown (3)  
6 *The Game*, Depler (3)  
7 *Overland*, Haste (2)  
8 *Blind Victory*, Groussin and (2)  
9 *How Sweet Home*, Rukler (1)  
10 *Fast Imperfect*, Collier (1)

(1) Fiction best seller

## ART

# A display of dissent

In a half-year history the Venice Biennale has established itself as one of the world's most prestigious exhibitions of contemporary art. In the past the critics, dealers, museum directors and collectors who attend the summer-long event (June 20 to Sept. 10) have praised the work of Canadian artists, including Alex Colville, Michael Snow and Paterson Brown. But this year a selection of artistic works by Toronto-

solars in the position. The most barren of Carr-Harris's pieces, *In German* (1982), combines electrical cords, a table and a computer tape machine playing a recording of the artist nervously clearing his throat and singing a traditional German folk song. Maclean's most recent work is *Dorothy's Annihilation* (1983), a complex and carefully constructed sculpture which resembles four tables bearing lead-grey replicas of fish, steel broad and light bulbs.



Major artistic risks with lead-grey replicas of fish

artists have spread to the private galleries attending the exhibition by the likes of West German painter A.J. Peck and American painter Eric Fischl. Defending her choice, Bradley declared, "Both Canadian artists have produced works of quality."

The controversy has spread to the private galleries attending the exhibition by the likes of West German painter A.J. Peck and American painter Eric Fischl. Defending her choice, Bradley declared, "Both Canadian artists have produced works of quality."

based experimental artists Ian Carr-Harris, 44, and Len Major, 36, has positioned an awkward amount of controversy in the Canadian government, which has paid the estimated \$60,000 bill, for giving Bradley the administrative authority to take artistic risks. Italian pavilion commissioner Luciano Trovati, who says art informs that the Canadian art display "absolute integrity," points out that the supposedly experimental art community is reacting with surprising conservatism to the Canadians' neo-formalism. Whatever the winners at the 41st Biennale think about the outcome of the Canadian pavilion, it is not anything else at the show.

—LISA BRADY BROWN  
in Venice





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